

JUST GLEANINGS

THANKSGIVING DAY A HOLIDAY

Thanksgiving Day, to be observed Monday, October 11 this year, is a statutory holiday and is expected to be observed widely in Canada. Most war industries are expected to close, and in general, I and in general, retail business has will observe the holiday.

UNUSED COUPONS GOOD FOR QUOTU ON PRESERVES

Preserve coupons which are already valid but which have not been used may be used in the purchase of honey, molasses and syrups on the new increased scale which became effective last Thursday, the Prices Board said. This ruling applies to coupons D-1, D-2 and D-3. Coupons D-4 and D-5 which were not scheduled to become valid until February 10, may now be accepted until September 30.

PENSIONERS TO GET \$3 MONTH

Hon. J. E. Low, provincial treasurer, announced last week that the checks for nearly 11,000 Alberta old age pensioners will be for \$3 more for September and succeeding months. This amount includes the basic \$25 under federal-provincial agreement, and \$8 supplementary pension paid by the Alberta government.

CANADA TO THE RESCUE

The burden of meeting the cereal needs of postwar Europe is likely to fall on Canada, says Robert Elson, well known Canadian newspaper man now located in Washington as special correspondent for a number of Canadian daily newspapers. Mr. Elson says that the United States wheat supplies are disappearing rapidly and even with an increased acreage next year's wheat production the carryover will not be sufficient to allow substantial exports. "The Canadian exportable surplus now estimated at over 700 million bushels is a quantity which exceeds the total world trade under the most favorable postwar conditions," said Mr. Elson. "But that stock has become one of the world's priceless assets in the great task ahead of relief and rehabilitation."—Wheat Pool Budget.

WE HAVE ON SALE

- LADIES' DRESSES, from \$1.95 to \$6.50
- LADIES' SHOES, from \$1.95 to \$2.95
- LADIES' BLOUSES, from \$1.95 to \$2.50

JUST IN—A NEW SHIPMENT OF

LADIES' DRESSES

THE CARBON TRADING COMPANY

L. Guttman, Prop. :: Carbon, Alberta

B.V.D. SHIRTS

NEW SUPPLY JUST ARRIVED

PRICED FROM 2.00 TO 3.50

BEAUTIFUL WHITE SHIRTS FOR MEN

BUY WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

YOU'D DO BETTER AT

THE FARMERS' EXCHANGE

RED AND WHITE STORE

Teacher: "Johnny, this essay on 'My Mother' is just the same as your brother's."
Johnny: "Yes, Ma'am. We have the same mother."

Are You Ready For School Opening?

Loose Leaf Binders, 25c to 2.50; Looseleaf Refills, 10c and 25c; Reeves' Paints, 60c and 35c; Exercise Books, 12 for 25c; 5c and 6c for 25c; 4 for 25c; 10c and 15c each. Hard Cover Exercise Books, 25c, 50c, 75c, 1.00 and 1.50; Pencils for 25c; 5c and 10c each. Mathematical Sets, 10c and 60c; Crayons, 5c, 10c, 15c, 25c, 50c and 1.00; Erasers 5c each; Drawing Pads, etc.

ORDER YOUR TEXT BOOKS EARLY

McKIBBIN'S DRUG STORE

A.P. McKIBBIN, Pharm. B., Prescription Specialist, CARBON, Alta.

Carbon Chronicle

VOLUME 22, NUMBER 36

CARBON, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1943

\$2.00 A YEAR; 5c A COPY

NOVEMBER FIRST IS DEADLINE FOR MAIL TO FORCES OVERSEAS

LARGE INCREASE IN MAIL EXPECTED FOR OVERSEAS

It has been announced that November 1st is the deadline for sending Christmas mail to the forces overseas. Parcels mailed by that date will be delivered in Sicily, Italy, Ceylon, North, the Aleutians or wherever Canadians may be. But the likelihood of greatly increased volume of mail makes it necessary to set the deadline forward by several days compared with previous years.

Officials said the Canadian Postal Corps had followed Canadian forces into Sicily and wherever else they went. Within two or three days of the Sicilian landings in July, mail was moving to and from men in the front lines.

"At Christmas-time our Postal Corps men will be with the Canadians wherever they are located," a spokesman said. "This means that Christmas mail will move right up to the front line and be made available to men there without delay."

A massive movement of letter mail also is anticipated. With the development of Canadian air services, there is a possibility some air mail letters posted in Vancouver may be delivered to men serving in the United Kingdom three days later.

In spite of the fact that maximum weight for parcels has been set at 11 pounds, senders are all asked to cut down as far as possible on weight and size.

Address all mails in ink, clearly and without misleading abbreviations. Be sure to place return address on cover of each letter. In the parcels bearing sender's address as well as address of parent. Prepay all mail correctly.

NO TOURISTS ON ALASKA ROAD

The Alaska Highway is a vital military artery "and cannot serve as a scenic route for tourists," Maj. J.H. Moberley, Canadian Army member of the joint traffic control board, said today. "All civilians who travel over the highway must have a permit from the joint traffic control board, and persons will only be issued to those persons having essential business along the highway."

CARBON AND DISTRICT NEWS NOTES

Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Buterman and family of Drumheller motored to Carbon Friday. Mr. Buterman is on compensation following an accident to him arm while working in the mine, but he expects to return to work next week.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Greenhalgh returned to Calgary last Thursday after visiting in town with Mr. and Mrs. J. Bessant.

W. Downie Jr. motored to Calgary Thursday to see his wife and infant son in the hospital.

—FOR SALE in Carbon, Two-room house, 27x15, \$150 cash includes out-buildings. Apply to E. G. Buterman, Drumheller, Alberta. 51g

THE ITALIAN WHEAT CROP

Italy's 1943 wheat crop may yield as much as 280 million bushels in the opinion of the United States department of Agriculture. This is higher yield than the average production in prior years. Last year the yield was 258 million bushels from 15 million acres seeded. Average annual production in Italy is 287 million bushels and average acreage 12,517,000.

Wheat production has been increasing steadily in Italy since 1925 when about 39 percent of the total arable land of the nation was used for wheat production and wheat became the most important crop in the country. About 60 percent of the total wheat produced comes from northern and central Italy.

Increased wheat production was brought about more through increases in yields per acre than through larger acreage.

Production was encouraged by government subsidies and premiums for sowings and yields and also by strong tariff protection.

FIRE AND LIFE

More than \$92,000 has been paid out in fire claims by the Alberta Government Insurance Office, according to a recent official. Business losses has reached a total of more than fifty and one-quarter million, while the income for the first months of this year totalled approximately \$138,000.

Life insurance policies hand'd in by the office since January 1942 numbered 247 including two group policies.

ABANDONED PLANE STILL AT REGINA BEACH

At Regina Beach about 35 miles north and west of Regina is an airplane that a fellow couldn't fly home because he couldn't get gas. So he left it there. Every once in a while somebody remembers this plane—particularly vandals who have taken over everything removable from it—coming to the mind of R.C.M.P. recently when a road maintenance worker turned up with an aircraft tire. He said he had been rather surprised to find it on the highway. He said he finds lots of things on the highway but not very often does he find the tire of an aircraft.

But the whole matter didn't surprise the R.C.M.P. They knew the background. They don't personally know the chap who owns the airplane but they would like to because they would like to know just out of curiosity if he is in the habit of leaving the airplane sit there until it rots.

Background is that the aircraft was purchased last year by an officer of the R.A.F. who was stationed at that time at Moose Jaw. The craft is a small, two-seater job, and the chap bought it for pleasure flying.

He flew it at Regina Beach one day last summer, and, running out of gas, landed in a field and for two reasons he was unable to get it out. The weather became murky, and the second was he couldn't get any gas. So he left the machine there.

In the meantime he was transferred to a station in Alberta and then was returned to England. And the machine—what's left of it—still sits there.

THE 8TH ARMY SPEARHEAD PLUNGES INTO GERMAN DIVISIONS

Shows British tank men getting on in pursuit of the fleeing enemy, sometimes carrying infantrymen as shown here.

The outflanking movement to No. 10, led by General Fyrburg, was one of the 8th Army's most brilliant moves. Undertaken when Rommel was still leaving his strong positions at Aphelia, it plunged into his flank, and celebrating his retreat and causing him

great loss in armour. The enemy was taken completely by surprise. Photo shows British tank men getting on in pursuit of the fleeing enemy, sometimes carrying infantrymen as shown here.

BESSIE THE COW DOING SHARE

Canada's bovine population has done nobly during the war. Last year there were 17,247 million pounds of milk produced in Canada, this year has been stepped up by 5.7% and requirements include milk in all forms for civilians in Canada; army, navy and air force; ships' stores; Red Cross and export to Britain and other countries.

Last year 283 million pounds of butter were produced, and an increase is expected for 1943.

Powdered milk is required for 1943 amounting to 16 million pounds, but condensed milk has been reduced in demand. Exported milk in Canada has been expanding in recent years and the amount set for 1943 is 190 million pounds.

LONG YEARS AGO

October 6, 1932
Harvesting is general once more and it is estimated that about 12,000 bushels of grain are coming into the Carbon elevators daily.

A petition has been circulated in Carbon and surrounding districts, urging the grading and graveling of the highway through Carbon. A. B. Claydon, M.L.A., is supporting the petition.

Rev. L.D. Batchelor, Anglican minister here for the past couple of years, is leaving for Westlock, in the Edmonton Diocese.

Spillers Mills, Calgary, are so enthused with the quality of wheat from the Carbon district this year that they are having the grain hauled direct from the threshing machines to their mills in Calgary.

Carbon seems to be one of the most favored districts in Alberta this year. Reg. G. Smith, manager of J.G. Gibbons Ltd., Calgary, and an eastern elevator recently visited the district and so impressed was the client with crop conditions in Alberta, that he intends to increase the advertising appropriation for his firm in Alberta next year.

WINDSHIELD STICKERS MAY REPLACE METAL PLATES

Windshield stickers may have to be used on Alberta motor cars in 1944, providing that a supply of steel plate or other substituting material is not available, says the A.M.A. representative. The problem is being studied by the department but no decision is expected to be made before the end of the month.

Recently the Ontario government announced that it will make use of windshield stickers in licensing cars in 1944. This is due to the shortage of steel plate. Also, Ontario is continuing to make use of the 1943 plates, which will involve a change in the licensing system.

Some hope is held in Alberta that steel plates will be available, as it is recalled that recently the Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators in the states claimed that steel will be supplied for 1944 licensing. If that course is followed in the U.S. it may be that in Canada it is realized that this situation will be governed by the demands of the war manufacturing system.

Alberta officials are not disposed to favor the windshield sticker. It is feared that this will aggravate the problems of enforcement of motor traffic regulations.

BUILD FOR FUTURE BY BUYING FIFTH VICTORY LOAN BONDS

PEOPLE OF CANADA CAN HELP IN ONLY ONE WAY

It is customary to say that the war started with the invasion of Poland. Actually, it started years ago with the secret invasion of the rest of the world by the well-disciplined German lust for power.

The present war is not a war between nations. . . It is a final break between two perpetually-warring world forces—one always seeking to lead man forward along the road to greater freedom and growing self-respect, and the other seeking always to drag him back into the dark ways of his barbaric past.

Whatever kind of war this is, however we may describe it, we may feel sure that no negotiated peace will end it. This war can only end with the peace of the sword. When it is over the world will be at the mercy of Hitler and Hirohito, or it will be in firm control of the United Nations.

Our Victory, then, will be an outright Victory. It will be a victory, too, of far reaching consequences—a victory that will save not only ourselves, but our enemies as well, from the horrors of a Dark Age more terrible by far than that which blighted the world of the 15th and 16th centuries—a victory that will bring into existence the new world better than we have ever obligated ourselves to build upon the rubble of the old.

Building of this future better world means a reduction in the living standards of the Canadian people NOW. We know, or should know, that the war will not be won by dissipating as to whether the agriculture or employer or employee should get a larger share of a swollen national income.

It is true that Nature, by means of her vast and mysterious forces contained in the soil, the air, the rain and the sunshine, and all combined in her hand, to cultivate it and to sow it, and further has to assist in combatting those enemies which are continually tending to destroy crops, like weeds, cutworms, wireworms, grasshoppers, scab, bacterial and fungus diseases and so forth. But all this preparation and fighting crop enemies requires a great deal of labour. It is therefore remarkable it seems to me, that in the case of a serious lack of manpower on the farms, our farming families have been able once again to make such an outstanding contribution with their products to the war effort of the United Nations.

I suggest that the Government could well bear in mind this important contribution of our prairie farmers, accomplished under great difficulty, when they are considering an increase in the Bonus price of wheat.

Not such a great deal after all, else how could Canada's contribution have received the sincere praise it has from the other United Nations and drawn the ire of Nazi propagandists.

How many more dollar bills will have to be fired on the financial firing line? How much of the let-George-do-it-for-them take the brand before they themselves get into the front line? How much of the let-George-do-it-for-them take the brand before they themselves get into the front line?

How many more dollar bills will have to be fired on the financial firing line? How much of the let-George-do-it-for-them take the brand before they themselves get into the front line? How much of the let-George-do-it-for-them take the brand before they themselves get into the front line?

How many more dollar bills will have to be fired on the financial firing line? How much of the let-George-do-it-for-them take the brand before they themselves get into the front line? How much of the let-George-do-it-for-them take the brand before they themselves get into the front line?

How many more dollar bills will have to be fired on the financial firing line? How much of the let-George-do-it-for-them take the brand before they themselves get into the front line? How much of the let-George-do-it-for-them take the brand before they themselves get into the front line?

How many more dollar bills will have to be fired on the financial firing line? How much of the let-George-do-it-for-them take the brand before they themselves get into the front line? How much of the let-George-do-it-for-them take the brand before they themselves get into the front line?

How many more dollar bills will have to be fired on the financial firing line? How much of the let-George-do-it-for-them take the brand before they themselves get into the front line? How much of the let-George-do-it-for-them take the brand before they themselves get into the front line?

How many more dollar bills will have to be fired on the financial firing line? How much of the let-George-do-it-for-them take the brand before they themselves get into the front line? How much of the let-George-do-it-for-them take the brand before they themselves get into the front line?

How many more dollar bills will have to be fired on the financial firing line? How much of the let-George-do-it-for-them take the brand before they themselves get into the front line? How much of the let-George-do-it-for-them take the brand before they themselves get into the front line?

How many more dollar bills will have to be fired on the financial firing line? How much of the let-George-do-it-for-them take the brand before they themselves get into the front line? How much of the let-George-do-it-for-them take the brand before they themselves get into the front line?

How many more dollar bills will have to be fired on the financial firing line? How much of the let-George-do-it-for-them take the brand before they themselves get into the front line? How much of the let-George-do-it-for-them take the brand before they themselves get into the front line?

How many more dollar bills will have to be fired on the financial firing line? How much of the let-George-do-it-for-them take the brand before they themselves get into the front line? How much of the let-George-do-it-for-them take the brand before they themselves get into the front line?

GET READY FOR THE COLD WEATHER

We Carry a Complete Stock of STOVE PIPES — ELBOWS — COAL PAILS STOVE BOARDS — FURNACE CEMENT

Also a Complete Stock of Weather Strip on Hand

WE ORDER REPAIRS FOR STOVES

BUILDERS' HARDWARE STORES LTD.

CARBON'S LEADING HARDWARE WM. F. ROSS, Manager PHONE 3, CARBON, ALTA.

MAKE YOUR CAR DO ITS BEST

In this war there is a place for everyone and everything. Is your car falling down in doing its share? Does it require more effort to start and keep going? Is it wasting gasoline?

IF SO, NOW IS THE TIME TO HAVE IT CHECKED OVER AND PUT IN SHAPE

GARRETT MOTORS

Phone: 81 S.J. Garrett, Prop. Carbon

Five Royal Canadian Air Force Men Make A Hazardous Mercy Flight To Save Life Of Seaman

AT AN EAST COAST R.C.A.F. STATION—"We have a sick man on board. Could you land and pick him up if necessary?"

This message, flashed by Aldis Lamp from a naval escort vessel to a Royal Canadian Air Force aircraft keeping vigil over a large convoy somewhere in the North Atlantic, saved the life of Seaman 1st Class John Robert "Bob" Defee of the U.S. Navy.

Turning from their grim search for U-boats to an errand of mercy, Norman Koester, 24, of Vidon, Manitoba, flying captain of the twin-motored Catalina, flying boat, and his crew, accomplished a hazardous landing at sea. Picking up Seaman Defee they headed for an East Coast base hospital where an emergency appendectomy was performed.

"I'm mighty grateful the plane was there, mighty grateful," said Bob Defee sitting up in his hospital bed after the operation. "When the doctor told me how sick I was, I had been mighty scared. I knew it was dangerous for the plane to land at sea and I kept my fingers crossed. Although I was in pain most of the time, the crew made me as comfortable as possible. It was my first flight and it was just about the best ride I ever had." Bob Defee, whose home is at Jones R.R., Moorhouse, Parish, Louisiana, is 29 years old, speaks with the accent of the deep south, and has been with the U.S. Navy for nine months.

He was aboard a tanker in the midst of the convoy when he became ill. A Surgeon Lieut. Commander J. Wallace Graham, R.C.N.V.R., of Toronto, from one of the escort vessels, declared Defee required immediate hospital attention for a condition resembling acute appendicitis with complications. Accordingly the Senior Naval Officer of the convoy appealed to the plane. After the flight had been completed successfully, Rear Admiral L. W. Murray, Commander J. in Chief of the Canadian Northwest Atlantic, made a special telephone call to the home base of the aircraft. He described the exploit as an exceptional achievement, and another example of the excellent co-operation between the R.C.A.F. and the Royal Canadian Navy.

In the Catalina, with Flying Officer Koester, were Pilot Officer Eric Little, 24, Saskatoon, Sask., co-pilot; Sgt. Bruce Parrick, 28, of Toronto, navigator; Flying Officer R. H. "Bob" Burrage, 23, Burnaby, B.C., wireless air gunner; Sgt. John William Wood, 19, of Pense, Sask., wireless air gunner; Sgt. Allan H. Evans, 21, of Toronto, engineer, and Sgt. Melville Reading, 31, of Millet, Alberta, second engineer.

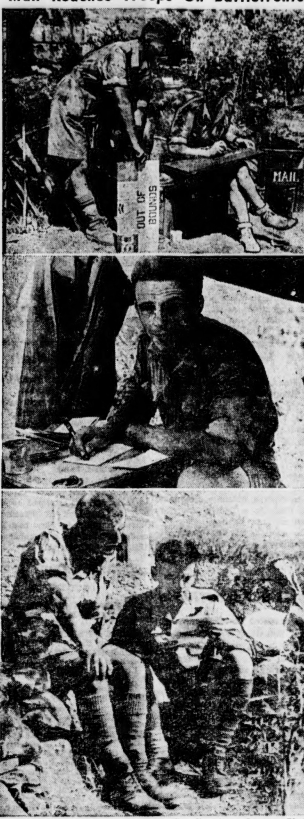
That day the crew had the responsibility of giving aerial protection to the big convoy "from first light until last light." Heavy fog and aerobically had interfered with the patrol in the morning but later the sun cleared away some of the fog. For two hours the aircraft had patrolled without incident, over the alerted ships below. Then the flash of the Aldis Lamp came, and the signal ships below. Then the flash of the Aldis Lamp came, and the signal ships below. Then the flash of the Aldis Lamp came, and the signal ships below.

An R.C.A.F. Intelligence Officer later explained the problem thus: Landing at sea is a difficult and dangerous business. Under ordinary conditions a pilot would not attempt to land, unless he had authority from his base or headquarters. But on such operations, wireless communication is suspended, because its use might betray location of the convoy to the enemy. "The decision rested with the captain of the aircraft," the Intelligence Officer. "Should he use telegraph and break the silence to ask authority? Should he attempt to land on the water using only his own judgment? Or should he leave the sick man to the best care he could get on shipboard?"

P.O. Koester discussed the situation with his crew. "We decided we knew the situation out there. That nothing would be gained in breaking the silence, and that we should act on our own without advice from the shore," he said. "Everybody was in favor of an attempted landing, and I finally gave the order."

The aircraft swooped a few feet above the water while a quick survey was made to determine chances of a safe landing. "It looked reasonably calm and we decided to go ahead," Koester explained. The Naval Officer signalled to wait until another report was received on Defee's condition, but almost immediately afterward the ship again requested that the landing be made as possible. "We did a normal approach, and dropped our air speed to 80 knots," Koester declared. "I kept the aircraft down, paralleling the crests of the waves, and the top of the swell. The surface roughness had appeared relatively calm, but

Mail Reaches Troops On Battlefronts



—Canadian Army Overseas Photo.

Mail is reaching Canadian troops on the war fronts, these pictures show. They are a reminder to folks at home to keep writing, and especially to start sending Christmas mail now. (Top) Cpl. T. Holland of Wood Bay, Man., has just finished lettering an improvised mail box in Sicily, while Cpl. M. Milko, of Winnipeg, looks on. Both are members of the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

(Centre)—Perhaps the man best qualified in Sicily to testify to the efficiency of the Canadian Postal Corps is Sgt. C. F. Hatten of Vancouver. He received two letters in one shipment shortly before this picture was taken, said to be a battalion record. He is a member of the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

(Lower)—Happy day in Sicily—arrival of mail from Canada. Here, in the temporary camp of the P.C.I., Canadian soldiers at speed to digest those important morale builders, letters. Shown in the picture are, Pte. Tom W. Edwards, of St. Vital, Man., (left) and Pte. J. R. Craddock, St. Vital.

U.S. Sailor Owes Life To R.C.A.F. Fliers



R.C.A.F. Photo.

These five Royal Canadian Air Force men were members of a flying boat crew which turned from patrol duty over a convoy to make a mercy flight, saving the life of an American seaman. The aircraft was landed in the North Atlantic, and the crew, including Flying Officer R. H. "Bob" Burrage, Burnaby, B.C., wireless air gunner; Pilot Officer Eric Little, Saskatoon, co-pilot; and Flying Officer Norman Koester, Vidon, Man., pilot and captain of the crew. Other crew members were Sgt. John William Wood, Pense, Sask., wireless air gunner, and Sgt. Allan H. Evans, Toronto, engineer.

What Britain And The Empire Have Been Able To Accomplish In The Four Years Of This War

THE fourth year of war has seen the United Nations turn from the defensive to the offensive. In both the military and diplomatic fields they have held the initiative. And in this great transition Britain and the other partners of the British Commonwealth, who have been fighting Germany longer than any other nation except the Poles, have played a leading part. Four years of stubborn toil have made this transition possible. They have laid the foundations of the greater offensives which must lead to victory.

Not New In China

Women Have Been Wearing Human Hair Stockings For Generations. Someone is always thinking up something, and the latest "thing" is human hair stockings. The idea is not new, says the Toronto Telegram, as Chinese women have been wearing human hair stockings for generations, but it's new for the likes of us. Apparently these stockings are like horse-hair furniture—prickly and the Chinese wear cotton stockings underneath. Properly treated, human hair stockings would last a lifetime—at the cost of \$15 a pair.

Handsome Peacock

More than 140,000 British and American troops have been engaged in the Royal Navy, and losses in the convoys up to December, 1942, were kept down to about one half of one per cent.

850 ships, including 300 warships, were engaged in Anglo-American operations in the Mediterranean and Africa. Two of the three major convoys sailed from Britain in the protection of the Royal Navy and the Air Force.

3,500 ships were engaged in the Anglo-American attack on Sicily—the greatest amphibious operation since all time. In the initial assault 100,000 men, 14,000 vehicles, 600 tanks and 1,000 aircraft were landed. In the Mediterranean 25 Axis battleships, 14 cruisers, 88 destroyers and torpedo-boats and many submarines and auxiliaries had been destroyed up to June 25, 1943.

500,000 tons of German and Italian merchant shipping were sunk or captured and nearly 3,000,000 tons damaged by the Royal Navy together with the dropping of twenty-four 100,000 tons of bombs had been discharged by Bomber Command on Germany by the end of May, 1943.

In a one-hour raid on Dortmund on May 23-24, 1943, R.A.F. bombers dropped more than eight times the weight of bombs in one hour during an all-night raid in November, 1940, i.e., more than 2,000 tons against 225.

In three raids on the port of Hamburg in the last week of July, 1943, well over 7,000 tons of bombs were dropped, and as much as the Luftwaffe dispersed over the whole London area in the eleven months between September, 1940, and July, 1941.

The percentage increase in output of munitions for the first six months of 1943 over 1942, 1943, was respectively: 1940, 100; 1941, 100; 1942, 230; 1943, 300.

Output of flying bombers troubled during the 12 months ended May, 1943.

Monthly output of small arms and ammunition is now measured in terms of hundreds of millions.

By March, 1943, more than 900 warships, ranging from tenders to battleships, had been completed in British shipyards at home and overseas since the outbreak of war.

Britain was 40 per cent. self-sufficient in food before the war. She is now 70 per cent. self-sufficient. British acreage of wheat, cereals and oats had risen in 1942 by 25 per cent., 40 per cent., and 72 per cent. respectively since the outbreak of war.

There are now 1,700,000 allotments—double the pre-war figure, while about 1,000,000 gardens overseas contribute to the war effort, thus releasing land for crops private individuals cannot grow.

SEIZE CHURCH BELLS. German looting of church bells in occupied Holland has netted Axis war industry some 2,500 tons of metal. The Netherlands news agency A.N.A., attributing this report to a reliable source, says: "More than 5,000 church bells have been seized. It was said, while the Germans also have requisitioned thousands of brass milk cans."

The human body is able to get along on three pounds of food and four pounds of water, but it needs 24 pounds of air daily.

About 2,500 species of lizard are known to man. 2535

Health

LEAGUE OF CANADA TOPICS OF VITAL INTEREST

HAY FEVER TREATMENT

"Hay fever is not the harmless annoyance that we are prone to think it," Dr. H. P. Hughes of Hamilton, Ont., warns. In an article published in the Canadian Medical Association Journal he points out that hay fever not only causes loss of time but is frequently attended by complications. Experience indicates that the hay fever sufferer has at least a 50-50 chance of becoming asthmatic.

Army examining boards "take a very unfavorable view of it, especially when attended by complications," according to Dr. Hughes.

Reporting on 235 hay fever patients he saw in 1942, the physician tells of careful pollen tests made outdoors in Hamilton that showed that the pollen followed by birch and pine. By the beginning of May most tree pollens were noted. Tree pollination stopped by the beginning of June.

Grass pollen appeared with the tree pollen became general. There was little pollen in the air from the middle of July to the middle of August, but ragweed, a chief cause of misfortune to the allergic, began August 9 and dominated the scene until September 27.

Of the 235 patients, 20 were affected by ragweed, 27 by grasses, 35 by trees, 85 by other inhalants and 31 by moulds. A number were sensitive to several pollens and had to be treated by several methods. Forty-eight per cent had asthmatic complications.

Doctor Hughes counsels careful diagnosis by means of skin tests. Specific treatment is available to relieve the condition, not to cure it, and in a large percentage of cases good results are obtainable. Many of those in whom the results are poor enjoy some measure of relief, it is indicated. Reaction to pollen is suffered by some patients were due to accidental ingestion in a blood vessel or to dosage error, it is stated.

Treatment should be done before the pollen season, and most of the patients seen by Dr. Hughes sought help before they were affected in 1942. Plants which pollinate in the greatest abundance and which have the most toxic pollen as a rule make the greatest amount of treatment necessary. Ragweed is one of the most common. Physicians should be able to promise relief in 80 to 90 per cent of cases, as only a small percentage of patients resist treatment. Of the 235 patients had satisfactory results and 27 per cent had fair results.

Marvelous Poise

African Natives Carry Heavy Articles On Their Heads

Chief Carpenter's Mate W. H. Blanding, 41, returned from service with a construction battalion in Africa, expressed great admiration for the cranial powers of the natives. He gave one a letter to mail. He put it on top of his head, placed a stone on it as a paper weight and carried it to the mail post. Then he gave him a 350-pound airplane engine, which he placed on his head, and without even a paper weight to keep it from blowing off, carried it four miles to its destination. Still another filled a navy wheelbarrow with dirt, placed the barrow, dirt and all on his head and carried it to the dump.

Belgium's Railways

Bulk of Equipment Has Been Taken By Nazis

What was a two-hour train ride from Brussels to Liege now takes eight hours, and the 55-minute Brussels-Charleroi run is now a seven-hour journey.

These are samples, reported to the Belgian government in exile, of the condition of Belgium's railways as a result of the German occupation. The Germans have removed from Belgium, it is reported, 1,200 locomotives, 500,000 freight cars, 750 passenger coaches and 425 miles of track. Rolling stock and engines still in service are in extremely poor condition.—Overseas News Agency.

A species of fish which likes to eat the larva of the malaria-carrying mosquito has been introduced into the Soviet ricefields with great success.

WORLD HAPPENINGS BRIEFLY TOLD

More than 35,000,000 pieces of mail were despatched to members of the armed forces overseas in 1942.

The British Ministry of War Transport has placed orders for the building of enough steel lifeboats to equip 125 tankers.

A new factory near Chungking, China, is producing 20 gliders a month with wings covered with native silk and all the other materials produced locally.

An all-Ireland Sugar Cane Farmers' Association has been formed in Jamaica, to protect the interests of estate owners and sugar cane farmers.

After a generation of work, the revised version of the Bible in the Nosa language, which is spoken by more than 1,000,000 people in South Africa, will be published shortly.

One machine-gun bullet from a German plane put out of action all the telephones over a considerable area of Britain when it struck an overhead cable a "million-to-one shot."

Materials taken from old ships, including tank from German battleships scuttled at Scapa Flow, have been used to build a sailors' camp in the naval dockyard at Rosyth, Scotland.

M. M. Elliot, Montreal radio manufacturing executive, said in an interview that if projected plans materialize the radio tube shortage will have eased considerably by the end of 1944.

The Royal Navy announced that a tug, H.M.S. Destiny, towed a ship 1,650 miles through fog and heavy seas from Gibraltar to the United Kingdom without charts and with only a pocket atlas as a guide.

Deal Was Off

Kansas City Man Had Ideas About Safety Deposit Box

C. B. McKeever, Kansas City, rented a safe deposit box to a new customer who promptly picked up the box and started away. McKeever hastened to explain the box had to stay in the bank vault, to be safe. If he couldn't take the box home, the deal was off, the man declared. "The bank is crazy if it thinks I'm going to come down here every time I want to put something in that box."

Buy War Savings Stamps Regularly.

THIS CURIOUS WORLD

By William Ferguson



COPIED BY THE CHRONICLE, CARBON, ALTA.

IN ARIZONA, RECORDS SHOW THE GILA RIVER HAS HAD THE FOLLOWING SPELLINGS: GILA, GILLY, GILLY AND GILLY.

COPIED BY THE CHRONICLE, CARBON, ALTA.

COPIED BY THE CHRONICLE, CARBON, ALTA.

COPIED BY THE CHRONICLE, CARBON, ALTA.

COPIED BY THE CHRONICLE, CARBON, ALTA.

COPIED BY THE CHRONICLE, CARBON, ALTA.

COPIED BY THE CHRONICLE, CARBON, ALTA.

COPIED BY THE CHRONICLE, CARBON, ALTA.

COPIED BY THE CHRONICLE, CARBON, ALTA.

COPIED BY THE CHRONICLE, CARBON, ALTA.

COPIED BY THE CHRONICLE, CARBON, ALTA.

COPIED BY THE CHRONICLE, CARBON, ALTA.

COPIED BY THE CHRONICLE, CARBON, ALTA.

COPIED BY THE CHRONICLE, CARBON, ALTA.

COPIED BY THE CHRONICLE, CARBON, ALTA.

COPIED BY THE CHRONICLE, CARBON, ALTA.

COPIED BY THE CHRONICLE, CARBON, ALTA.

COPIED BY THE CHRONICLE, CARBON, ALTA.

COPIED BY THE CHRONICLE, CARBON, ALTA.

Part Of T.C.A.'s War Effort



As a swift messenger, carrying passengers, mail and express across Canada from St. John's Newfoundland, to Victoria, B.C., from Toronto to New York and Windsor and between Lethbridge, Calgary and Edmonton, Trans-Canada Air Lines plays a vital part in Canada's war effort. It makes other contributions as well. Working 24 hours a day, its Winnipeg shops do a great deal of maintenance and overhaul work for the R.C.A.F. and the Commonwealth Air Training Plan.

A New Plane

U.S. Has Land-Based Bomber Adapted To Navy Use

With another headache for Hitler's undersea craft.

It is a new type of land-based bomber—with special anti-submarine armament. This will be the third land-based plane adapted to navy use.

The new plane, officially designated as the PB-1, is a North American Mitchell medium bomber.

While changes in the plane remain a navy secret it is thought they will follow those made on other types of land planes.

Supplied Spare Parts

Captain Invented Plastic Which Was Good Substitute For Bakelite

Capt. P. J. W. Bartlett of Peny-pool, South Wales, helped to keep the Eighth Army rolling across the desert by inventing and manufacturing a plastic to replace bakelite for rotor arms, distributor caps, etc.

When these small but indispensable spare parts ran short Bartlett started experimenting with resin from palm trees and produced an acceptable substitute for the usual bakelite. Ten thousand rotor arms alone were made out of palm resin, although Bartlett has since developed a better plastic from other trees common to the Middle East.

Is Anti-Nazi

This Austrian Wins Fight To Join U.S. Air Force

After a stiff fight with army authorities, an Austrian alien finally has been allowed to join Uncle Sam's fighting forces to take a crack at the Axis.

Pte. Walter Pipel, 21, known Nazi methods first hand. He fled Vienna in 1939 to escape being impressed into the German army. On his way America, he stopped at Naples and took a look at Fascism. He wasn't impressed. Now he's 100 per cent satisfied as a member of the U.S. Army Air Corps.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

OCTOBER 3

JESUS AND THE TEN COMMANDMENTS

Golden Text: Think not that I came to destroy the law or the prophets: I came not to destroy, but to fulfil.

Lesson: Matthew 5:17-20; 19:16-22; John 5:39, 40.

Devotional Reading: Matthew 7: 21-27.

Explanations and Comments

Jesus Declares that the Commandments Must Be Kept. Matthew 5:17-20. "Think not that I came to destroy the law or the prophets," Jesus said—knowing full well, of course, that the Pharisees would accuse him of just that—"I came to fulfil."

Verses 20-18 are a series of illustrations of the way in which he would have the law and the prophets fulfilled—filled completely—for he would have his followers go much farther than the Old Testament law required. The law was right as far as it went, he held, but his followers must regard the spirit or the motive back of every act. Moses and the prophets only laid the firm foundation on which to build for God's revelation to them was not final; he sent his Son to reveal the Father's revelation, a higher and fuller revelation of his will.

Jesus Declares That Keeping the Commandments Is Not Enough, Matthew 19:17-22. One day a young man of position and wealth who lived a moral life came to Jesus to ask him what good thing he should do to have eternal life. Jesus told him to keep the commandments, and he asked, "Which?" Jesus then specified the commandments which are concerned with the rights of another—his right to his life, his family, his property, his reputation. The young man claimed that he had always observed those commandments: "What lack I yet?" he questioned. He realized that the mere keeping of the commandments, the refraining from doing ill to another, was not enough; much more was required. Jesus counseled him to go and sell all his property, give the proceeds to the poor, and come and follow him. It was not of the poor that Jesus was thinking, but the young man who lived a moral life came to Jesus to ask him what good thing he should do to have eternal life. Jesus told him to keep the commandments, and he asked, "Which?" Jesus then specified the commandments which are concerned with the rights of another—his right to his life, his family, his property, his reputation. The young man claimed that he had always observed those commandments: "What lack I yet?" he questioned. He realized that the mere keeping of the commandments, the refraining from doing ill to another, was not enough; much more was required. Jesus counseled him to go and sell all his property, give the proceeds to the poor, and come and follow him. It was not of the poor that Jesus was thinking, but the young man who lived a moral life came to Jesus to ask him what good thing he should do to have eternal life. Jesus told him to keep the commandments, and he asked, "Which?" Jesus then specified the commandments which are concerned with the rights of another—his right to his life, his family, his property, his reputation. The young man claimed that he had always observed those commandments: "What lack I yet?" he questioned. He realized that the mere keeping of the commandments, the refraining from doing ill to another, was not enough; much more was required. Jesus counseled him to go and sell all his property, give the proceeds to the poor, and come and follow him. It was not of the poor that Jesus was thinking, but the young man who lived a moral life came to Jesus to ask him what good thing he should do to have eternal life. Jesus told him to keep the commandments, and he asked, "Which?" Jesus then specified the commandments which are concerned with the rights of another—his right to his life, his family, his property, his reputation. The young man claimed that he had always observed those commandments: "What lack I yet?" he questioned. He realized that the mere keeping of the commandments, the refraining from doing ill to another, was not enough; much more was required. Jesus counseled him to go and sell all his property, give the proceeds to the poor, and come and follow him. It was not of the poor that Jesus was thinking, but the young man who lived a moral life came to Jesus to ask him what good thing he should do to have eternal life. Jesus told him to keep the commandments, and he asked, "Which?" Jesus then specified the commandments which are concerned with the rights of another—his right to his life, his family, his property, his reputation. The young man claimed that he had always observed those commandments: "What lack I yet?" he questioned. He realized that the mere keeping of the commandments, the refraining from doing ill to another, was not enough; much more was required. Jesus counseled him to go and sell all his property, give the proceeds to the poor, and come and follow him. It was not of the poor that Jesus was thinking, but the young man who lived a moral life came to Jesus to ask him what good thing he should do to have eternal life. Jesus told him to keep the commandments, and he asked, "Which?" Jesus then specified the commandments which are concerned with the rights of another—his right to his life, his family, his property, his reputation. The young man claimed that he had always observed those commandments: "What lack I yet?" he questioned. He realized that the mere keeping of the commandments, the refraining from doing ill to another, was not enough; much more was required. Jesus counseled him to go and sell all his property, give the proceeds to the poor, and come and follow him. It was not of the poor that Jesus was thinking, but the young man who lived a moral life came to Jesus to ask him what good thing he should do to have eternal life. Jesus told him to keep the commandments, and he asked, "Which?" Jesus then specified the commandments which are concerned with the rights of another—his right to his life, his family, his property, his reputation. The young man claimed that he had always observed those commandments: "What lack I yet?" he questioned. He realized that the mere keeping of the commandments, the refraining from doing ill to another, was not enough; much more was required. Jesus counseled him to go and sell all his property, give the proceeds to the poor, and come and follow him. It was not of the poor that Jesus was thinking, but the young man who lived a moral life came to Jesus to ask him what good thing he should do to have eternal life. Jesus told him to keep the commandments, and he asked, "Which?" Jesus then specified the commandments which are concerned with the rights of another—his right to his life, his family, his property, his reputation. The young man claimed that he had always observed those commandments: "What lack I yet?" he questioned. He realized that the mere keeping of the commandments, the refraining from doing ill to another, was not enough; much more was required. Jesus counseled him to go and sell all his property, give the proceeds to the poor, and come and follow him. It was not of the poor that Jesus was thinking, but the young man who lived a moral life came to Jesus to ask him what good thing he should do to have eternal life. Jesus told him to keep the commandments, and he asked, "Which?" Jesus then specified the commandments which are concerned with the rights of another—his right to his life, his family, his property, his reputation. The young man claimed that he had always observed those commandments: "What lack I yet?" he questioned. He realized that the mere keeping of the commandments, the refraining from doing ill to another, was not enough; much more was required. Jesus counseled him to go and sell all his property, give the proceeds to the poor, and come and follow him. It was not of the poor that Jesus was thinking, but the young man who lived a moral life came to Jesus to ask him what good thing he should do to have eternal life. Jesus told him to keep the commandments, and he asked, "Which?" Jesus then specified the commandments which are concerned with the rights of another—his right to his life, his family, his property, his reputation. The young man claimed that he had always observed those commandments: "What lack I yet?" he questioned. He realized that the mere keeping of the commandments, the refraining from doing ill to another, was not enough; much more was required. Jesus counseled him to go and sell all his property, give the proceeds to the poor, and come and follow him. It was not of the poor that Jesus was thinking, but the young man who lived a moral life came to Jesus to ask him what good thing he should do to have eternal life. Jesus told him to keep the commandments, and he asked, "Which?" Jesus then specified the commandments which are concerned with the rights of another—his right to his life, his family, his property, his reputation. The young man claimed that he had always observed those commandments: "What lack I yet?" he questioned. He realized that the mere keeping of the commandments, the refraining from doing ill to another, was not enough; much more was required. Jesus counseled him to go and sell all his property, give the proceeds to the poor, and come and follow him. It was not of the poor that Jesus was thinking, but the young man who lived a moral life came to Jesus to ask him what good thing he should do to have eternal life. Jesus told him to keep the commandments, and he asked, "Which?" Jesus then specified the commandments which are concerned with the rights of another—his right to his life, his family, his property, his reputation. The young man claimed that he had always observed those commandments: "What lack I yet?" he questioned. He realized that the mere keeping of the commandments, the refraining from doing ill to another, was not enough; much more was required. Jesus counseled him to go and sell all his property, give the proceeds to the poor, and come and follow him. It was not of the poor that Jesus was thinking, but the young man who lived a moral life came to Jesus to ask him what good thing he should do to have eternal life. Jesus told him to keep the commandments, and he asked, "Which?" Jesus then specified the commandments which are concerned with the rights of another—his right to his life, his family, his property, his reputation. The young man claimed that he had always observed those commandments: "What lack I yet?" he questioned. He realized that the mere keeping of the commandments, the refraining from doing ill to another, was not enough; much more was required. Jesus counseled him to go and sell all his property, give the proceeds to the poor, and come and follow him. It was not of the poor that Jesus was thinking, but the young man who lived a moral life came to Jesus to ask him what good thing he should do to have eternal life. Jesus told him to keep the commandments, and he asked, "Which?" Jesus then specified the commandments which are concerned with the rights of another—his right to his life, his family, his property, his reputation. The young man claimed that he had always observed those commandments: "What lack I yet?" he questioned. He realized that the mere keeping of the commandments, the refraining from doing ill to another, was not enough; much more was required. Jesus counseled him to go and sell all his property, give the proceeds to the poor, and come and follow him. It was not of the poor that Jesus was thinking, but the young man who lived a moral life came to Jesus to ask him what good thing he should do to have eternal life. Jesus told him to keep the commandments, and he asked, "Which?" Jesus then specified the commandments which are concerned with the rights of another—his right to his life, his family, his property, his reputation. The young man claimed that he had always observed those commandments: "What lack I yet?" he questioned. He realized that the mere keeping of the commandments, the refraining from doing ill to another, was not enough; much more was required. Jesus counseled him to go and sell all his property, give the proceeds to the poor, and come and follow him. It was not of the poor that Jesus was thinking, but the young man who lived a moral life came to Jesus to ask him what good thing he should do to have eternal life. Jesus told him to keep the commandments, and he asked, "Which?" Jesus then specified the commandments which are concerned with the rights of another—his right to his life, his family, his property, his reputation. The young man claimed that he had always observed those commandments: "What lack I yet?" he questioned. He realized that the mere keeping of the commandments, the refraining from doing ill to another, was not enough; much more was required. Jesus counseled him to go and sell all his property, give the proceeds to the poor, and come and follow him. It was not of the poor that Jesus was thinking, but the young man who lived a moral life came to Jesus to ask him what good thing he should do to have eternal life. Jesus told him to keep the commandments, and he asked, "Which?" Jesus then specified the commandments which are concerned with the rights of another—his right to his life, his family, his property, his reputation. The young man claimed that he had always observed those commandments: "What lack I yet?" he questioned. He realized that the mere keeping of the commandments, the refraining from doing ill to another, was not enough; much more was required. Jesus counseled him to go and sell all his property, give the proceeds to the poor, and come and follow him. It was not of the poor that Jesus was thinking, but the young man who lived a moral life came to Jesus to ask him what good thing he should do to have eternal life. Jesus told him to keep the commandments, and he asked, "Which?" Jesus then specified the commandments which are concerned with the rights of another—his right to his life, his family, his property, his reputation. The young man claimed that he had always observed those commandments: "What lack I yet?" he questioned. He realized that the mere keeping of the commandments, the refraining from doing ill to another, was not enough; much more was required. Jesus counseled him to go and sell all his property, give the proceeds to the poor, and come and follow him. It was not of the poor that Jesus was thinking, but the young man who lived a moral life came to Jesus to ask him what good thing he should do to have eternal life. Jesus told him to keep the commandments, and he asked, "Which?" Jesus then specified the commandments which are concerned with the rights of another—his right to his life, his family, his property, his reputation. The young man claimed that he had always observed those commandments: "What lack I yet?" he questioned. He realized that the mere keeping of the commandments, the refraining from doing ill to another, was not enough; much more was required. Jesus counseled him to go and sell all his property, give the proceeds to the poor, and come and follow him. It was not of the poor that Jesus was thinking, but the young man who lived a moral life came to Jesus to ask him what good thing he should do to have eternal life. Jesus told him to keep the commandments, and he asked, "Which?" Jesus then specified the commandments which are concerned with the rights of another—his right to his life, his family, his property, his reputation. The young man claimed that he had always observed those commandments: "What lack I yet?" he questioned. He realized that the mere keeping of the commandments, the refraining from doing ill to another, was not enough; much more was required. Jesus counseled him to go and sell all his property, give the proceeds to the poor, and come and follow him. It was not of the poor that Jesus was thinking, but the young man who lived a moral life came to Jesus to ask him what good thing he should do to have eternal life. Jesus told him to keep the commandments, and he asked, "Which?" Jesus then specified the commandments which are concerned with the rights of another—his right to his life, his family, his property, his reputation. The young man claimed that he had always observed those commandments: "What lack I yet?" he questioned. He realized that the mere keeping of the commandments, the refraining from doing ill to another, was not enough; much more was required. Jesus counseled him to go and sell all his property, give the proceeds to the poor, and come and follow him. It was not of the poor that Jesus was thinking, but the young man who lived a moral life came to Jesus to ask him what good thing he should do to have eternal life. Jesus told him to keep the commandments, and he asked, "Which?" Jesus then specified the commandments which are concerned with the rights of another—his right to his life, his family, his property, his reputation. The young man claimed that he had always observed those commandments: "What lack I yet?" he questioned. He realized that the mere keeping of the commandments, the refraining from doing ill to another, was not enough; much more was required. Jesus counseled him to go and sell all his property, give the proceeds to the poor, and come and follow him. It was not of the poor that Jesus was thinking, but the young man who lived a moral life came to Jesus to ask him what good thing he should do to have eternal life. Jesus told him to keep the commandments, and he asked, "Which?" Jesus then specified the commandments which are concerned with the rights of another—his right to his life, his family, his property, his reputation. The young man claimed that he had always observed those commandments: "What lack I yet?" he questioned. He realized that the mere keeping of the commandments, the refraining from doing ill to another, was not enough; much more was required. Jesus counseled him to go and sell all his property, give the proceeds to the poor, and come and follow him. It was not of the poor that Jesus was thinking, but the young man who lived a moral life came to Jesus to ask him what good thing he should do to have eternal life. Jesus told him to keep the commandments, and he asked, "Which?" Jesus then specified the commandments which are concerned with the rights of another—his right to his life, his family, his property, his reputation. The young man claimed that he had always observed those commandments: "What lack I yet?" he questioned. He realized that the mere keeping of the commandments, the refraining from doing ill to another, was not enough; much more was required. Jesus counseled him to go and sell all his property, give the proceeds to the poor, and come and follow him. It was not of the poor that Jesus was thinking, but the young man who lived a moral life came to Jesus to ask him what good thing he should do to have eternal life. Jesus told him to keep the commandments, and he asked, "Which?" Jesus then specified the commandments which are concerned with the rights of another—his right to his life, his family, his property, his reputation. The young man claimed that he had always observed those commandments: "What lack I yet?" he questioned. He realized that the mere keeping of the commandments, the refraining from doing ill to another, was not enough; much more was required. Jesus counseled him to go and sell all his property, give the proceeds to the poor, and come and follow him. It was not of the poor that Jesus was thinking, but the young man who lived a moral life came to Jesus to ask him what good thing he should do to have eternal life. Jesus told him to keep the commandments, and he asked, "Which?" Jesus then specified the commandments which are concerned with the rights of another—his right to his life, his family, his property, his reputation. The young man claimed that he had always observed those commandments: "What lack I yet?" he questioned. He realized that the mere keeping of the commandments, the refraining from doing ill to another, was not enough; much more was required. Jesus counseled him to go and sell all his property, give the proceeds to the poor, and come and follow him. It was not of the poor that Jesus was thinking, but the young man who lived a moral life came to Jesus to ask him what good thing he should do to have eternal life. Jesus told him to keep the commandments, and he asked, "Which?" Jesus then specified the commandments which are concerned with the rights of another—his right to his life, his family, his property, his reputation. The young man claimed that he had always observed those commandments: "What lack I yet?" he questioned. He realized that the mere keeping of the commandments, the refraining from doing ill to another, was not enough; much more was required. Jesus counseled him to go and sell all his property, give the proceeds to the poor, and come and follow him. It was not of the poor that Jesus was thinking, but the young man who lived a moral life came to Jesus to ask him what good thing he should do to have eternal life. Jesus told him to keep the commandments, and he asked, "Which?" Jesus then specified the commandments which are concerned with the rights of another—his right to his life, his family, his property, his reputation. The young man claimed that he had always observed those commandments: "What lack I yet?" he questioned. He realized that the mere keeping of the commandments, the refraining from doing ill to another, was not enough; much more was required. Jesus counseled him to go and sell all his property, give the proceeds to the poor, and come and follow him. It was not of the poor that Jesus was thinking, but the young man who lived a moral life came to Jesus to ask him what good thing he should do to have eternal life. Jesus told him to keep the commandments, and he asked, "Which?" Jesus then specified the commandments which are concerned with the rights of another—his right to his life, his family, his property, his reputation. The young man claimed that he had always observed those commandments: "What lack I yet?" he questioned. He realized that the mere keeping of the commandments, the refraining from doing ill to another, was not enough; much more was required. Jesus counseled him to go and sell all his property, give the proceeds to the poor, and come and follow him. It was not of the poor that Jesus was thinking, but the young man who lived a moral life came to Jesus to ask him what good thing he should do to have eternal life. Jesus told him to keep the commandments, and he asked, "Which?" Jesus then specified the commandments which are concerned with the rights of another—his right to his life, his family, his property, his reputation. The young man claimed that he had always observed those commandments: "What lack I yet?" he questioned. He realized that the mere keeping of the commandments, the refraining from doing ill to another, was not enough; much more was required. Jesus counseled him to go and sell all his property, give the proceeds to the poor, and come and follow him. It was not of the poor that Jesus was thinking, but the young man who lived a moral life came to Jesus to ask him what good thing he should do to have eternal life. Jesus told him to keep the commandments, and he asked, "Which?" Jesus then specified the commandments which are concerned with the rights of another—his right to his life, his family, his property, his reputation. The young man claimed that he had always observed those commandments: "What lack I yet?" he questioned. He realized that the mere keeping of the commandments, the refraining from doing ill to another, was not enough; much more was required. Jesus counseled him to go and sell all his property, give the proceeds to the poor, and come and follow him. It was not of the poor that Jesus was thinking, but the young man who lived a moral life came to Jesus to ask him what good thing he should do to have eternal life. Jesus told him to keep the commandments, and he asked, "Which?" Jesus then specified the commandments which are concerned with the rights of another—his right to his life, his family, his property, his reputation. The young man claimed that he had always observed those commandments: "What lack I yet?" he questioned. He realized that the mere keeping of the commandments, the refraining from doing ill to another, was not enough; much more was required. Jesus counseled him to go and sell all his property, give the proceeds to the poor, and come and follow him. It was not of the poor that Jesus was thinking, but the young man who lived a moral life came to Jesus to ask him what good thing he should do to have eternal life. Jesus told him to keep the commandments, and he asked, "Which?" Jesus then specified the commandments which are concerned with the rights of another—his right to his life, his family, his property, his reputation. The young man claimed that he had always observed those commandments: "What lack I yet?" he questioned. He realized that the mere keeping of the commandments, the refraining from doing ill to another, was not enough; much more was required. Jesus counseled him to go and sell all his property, give the proceeds to the poor, and come and follow him. It was not of the poor that Jesus was thinking, but the young man who lived a moral life came to Jesus to ask him what good thing he should do to have eternal life. Jesus told him to keep the commandments, and he asked, "Which?" Jesus then specified the commandments which are concerned with the rights of another—his right to his life, his family, his property, his reputation. The young man claimed that he had always observed those commandments: "What lack I yet?" he questioned. He realized that the mere keeping of the commandments, the refraining from doing ill to another, was not enough; much more was required. Jesus counseled him to go and sell all his property, give the proceeds to the poor, and come and follow him. It was not of the poor that Jesus was thinking, but the young man who lived a moral life came to Jesus to ask him what good thing he should do to have eternal life. Jesus told him to keep the commandments, and he asked, "Which?" Jesus then specified the commandments which are concerned with the rights of another—his right to his life, his family, his property, his reputation. The young man claimed that he had always observed those commandments: "What lack I yet?" he questioned. He realized that the mere keeping of the commandments, the refraining from doing ill to another, was not enough; much more was required. Jesus counseled him to go and sell all his property, give the proceeds to the poor, and come and follow him. It was not of the poor that Jesus was thinking, but the young man who lived a moral life came to Jesus to ask him what good thing he should do to have eternal life. Jesus told him to keep the commandments, and he asked, "Which?" Jesus then specified the commandments which are concerned with the rights of another—his right to his life, his family, his property, his reputation. The young man claimed that he had always observed those commandments: "What lack I yet?" he questioned. He realized that the mere keeping of the commandments, the refraining from doing ill to another, was not enough; much more was required. Jesus counseled him to go and sell all his property, give the proceeds to the poor, and come and follow him. It was not of the poor that Jesus was thinking, but the young man who lived a moral life came to Jesus to ask him what good thing he should do to have eternal life. Jesus told him to keep the commandments, and he asked, "Which?" Jesus then specified the commandments which are concerned with the rights of another—his right to his life, his family, his property, his reputation. The young man claimed that he had always observed those commandments: "What lack I yet?" he questioned. He realized that the mere keeping of the commandments, the refraining from doing ill to another, was not enough; much more was required. Jesus counseled him to go and sell all his property, give the proceeds to the poor, and come and follow him. It was not of the poor that Jesus was thinking, but the young man who lived a moral life came to Jesus to ask him what good thing he should do to have eternal life. Jesus told him to keep the commandments, and he asked, "Which?" Jesus then specified the commandments which are concerned with the rights of another—his right to his life, his family, his property, his reputation. The young man claimed that he had always observed those commandments: "What lack I yet?" he questioned. He realized that the mere keeping of the commandments, the refraining from doing ill to another, was not enough; much more was required. Jesus counseled him to go and sell all his property, give the proceeds to the poor, and come and follow him. It was not of the poor that Jesus was thinking, but the young man who lived a moral life came to Jesus to ask him what good thing he should do to have eternal life. Jesus told him to keep the commandments, and he asked, "Which?" Jesus then specified the commandments which are concerned with the rights of another—his right to his life, his family, his property, his reputation. The young man claimed that he had always observed those commandments: "What lack I yet?" he questioned. He realized that the mere keeping of the commandments, the refraining from doing ill to another, was not enough; much more was required. Jesus counseled him to go and sell all his property, give the proceeds to the poor, and come and follow him. It was not of the poor that Jesus was thinking, but the young man who lived a moral life came to Jesus to ask him what good thing he should do to have eternal life. Jesus told him to keep the commandments, and he asked, "Which?" Jesus then specified the commandments which are concerned with the rights of another—his right to his life, his family, his property, his reputation. The young man claimed that he had always observed those commandments: "What lack I yet?" he questioned. He realized that the mere keeping of the commandments, the refraining from doing ill to another, was not enough; much more was required. Jesus counseled him to go and sell all his property, give the proceeds to the poor, and come and follow him. It was not of the poor that Jesus was thinking, but the young man who lived a moral life came to Jesus to ask him what good thing he should do to have eternal life. Jesus told him to keep the commandments, and he asked, "Which?" Jesus then specified the commandments which are concerned with the rights of another—his right to his life, his family, his property, his reputation. The young man claimed that he had always observed those commandments: "What lack I yet?" he questioned. He realized that the mere keeping of the commandments, the refraining from doing ill to another, was not enough; much more was required. Jesus counseled him to go and sell all his property, give the proceeds to the poor, and come and follow him. It was not of the poor that Jesus was thinking, but the young man who lived a moral life came to Jesus to ask him what good thing he should do to have eternal life. Jesus told him to keep the commandments, and he asked, "Which?" Jesus then specified the commandments which are concerned with the rights of another—his right to his life, his family, his property, his reputation. The young man claimed that he had always observed those commandments: "What lack I yet?" he questioned. He realized that the mere keeping of the commandments, the refraining from doing ill to another, was not enough; much more was required. Jesus counseled him to go and sell all his property, give the proceeds to the poor, and come and follow him. It was not of the poor that Jesus was thinking, but the young man who lived a moral life came to Jesus to ask him what good thing he should do to have eternal life. Jesus told him to keep the commandments, and he asked, "Which?" Jesus then specified the commandments which are concerned with the rights of another—his right to his life, his family, his property, his reputation. The young man claimed that he had always observed those commandments: "What lack I yet?" he questioned. He realized that the mere keeping of the commandments, the refraining from doing ill

France Could Be Assaulted By A Strong Force

LONDON.—Commander Redvers Prior, Conservative member of parliament for Aston and a veteran of Dunkirk and two Allied raids on German-occupied Europe, stated the House of Commons when he said the Nazi fortifications in France are "very strong" but could be "assaulted and breached by a determined assault, well-organized."

Prior, who took in the combined operations raid on St. Nazaire and the reconnaissance in force at Dieppe, referred to his part in these attacks when he said: "I had the good fortune to inspect a portion of Hitler's West Wall."

"If the government will give us assault forces for our tasks we'll give you victories," he declared.

"The Nazi has very few reserves. During our assault on St. Nazaire a French officer in that town told me hundreds of Nazis were giving themselves up to the French in the interior of Brittany and in his opinion 10,000 men could have been broken up and chased them out of the West peninsula."

Prior escaped into France from the Dieppe raid in August, 1942, and has these six months before returning to Britain. He obtained much information while posing as a French workman—and lost 40 pounds in weight.

In an interview following his speech in commons, Prior said he landed on the Dieppe beach with the Canadians and stayed behind because I considered it my duty to do so.

C. C. Merritt, Lt.-Col. C. C. Merritt of Vancouver and Belleville, Ont., who led the South Saskatchewan regiment and won the Victoria Cross, to organize the rearguard," he said.

(Col. Merritt remained behind as a prisoner of war.)

"I got away from the Germans within a week—I must not say how. I speak French pretty fluently and I managed to get my disguise—a black beret, overalls and boots—from a French workman who did all he could to help me."

MAKING PLANS

Japanese Government Is Getting Ready For Move From Tokyo

LONDON.—The Japanese government has decided to prepare "for the moving of government departments, industrial establishments and the civilian population from Tokyo as well as other important cities in the interest of improving their defence," the Tokyo radio said.

The broadcast listed a number of drastic measures, including total mobilization of the civilian population and the abolishment of age limits to make all persons liable for national service, which it said were announced by Premier Hideki Tojo and the government information office "in view of the decisive phase upon which the war will enter during the coming months."

The government also announced these measures:

- Increase of anti-aircraft defence forces, especially the "air protection in industrial regions."

Special measures for the protection of government buildings and factories in Tokyo and other big cities.

Strengthening of government control over all industry.

Centralization of traffic on land and water.

CANADIAN NAVY

Will Obtain Six Destroyers From Britain This Year

SAINT JOHN, N.B.—Announcement that the Royal Canadian Navy will obtain six destroyers from Great Britain this year, two cruisers from the same source next year, and possibly aircraft-carriers, vessels as well, was made here by Navy Minister Macdonald before he left for Ottawa.

These ships will "give our Canadian officers and men valuable experience in the handling of these larger craft," he said.

"It is my hope that after the war Canada's navy never will be reduced to its very insignificant status of pre-war days."

The shipping race now is definitely in favor of the United States, said Mr. Macdonald. Great Britain, the United States and Canada expect to build this year a tonnage of 22,000, 600 to 250,000—70 tons which the enemy cannot possibly overcome."

Canadian Wrens Arrive In Britain



The first contingent of Canadian Wrens have arrived in Britain for duty at the Royal Canadian Navy headquarters in London. Here Chief Officer Moxie, of the London area, inspects the newly arrived Canadian Wrens.

Use Captured Nazi Motorship As Plane Carrier

LONDON.—On a spring day in 1940 a British cruiser towed the fire-blackened hull of a German merchant ship into the harbor of Kingston, Jamaica. That hull was what was left of the express cargo boat Hanover. Canadians had had a part in capturing her. And she was to play a great part in winning the battle of the Atlantic for the Allied fleets.

The Hanover was a blockade runner. Overaken by a British ship and the Canadian destroyer Asiniboine, she was put out of action and the Canadians formed a boarding party which prevented the German crew from scuttling her.

Twenty months later, some 600 miles off the French port of Brest, the Hanover met her end, not as the Hanover but as H.M.S. Audacity, the first secret aircraft carrier, the first of a line of ships that was to win the battle of the Atlantic against the German U-boats.

Nobody would ever have recognized the Hanover when she came out to sea as the Audacity. Not even the Germans. For when they finally sank her they reported her sinking as a fleet carrier of 25,000 tons. The British Navy, of course, knew her as the ex-Hanover, a 5,000-ton motor ship.

From the day she went into service with a new 100-foot flight deck built over the cargo holds to the day that every available submarine in her area was concentrated to get her, she was only 14 weeks. The Germans got her, right enough, but they were unable to under the lesson she had taught—that sea-borne airpower would beat the U-boats.

The first German torpedo blew Audacity's bows off. She sank soon afterwards. But during her 14 weeks of work she had made half a dozen trips with the regular Gibraltar convoy. One of that got through without loss and others suffered lightly.

Audacity was equipped with six Martlet fighters, each of them doing 4½-hour sea patrol each day. On one day, according to the record, Audacity's aircraft sighted 17 submarines. That was the day the submarines closed in and got Audacity by her aircraft, up to that time had strided a score of submarines, sunk a half dozen with the aid of surface escorts and shot down a whole squadron of long-range Focke-Wulf Kuriers.

IMPROVING ROAD

EDMONTON.—Hon. W. A. Fallov, Alberta minister of public works, said preliminary work has been started on a \$40,000 road improvement program of a 16-mile stretch of the Meridian highway on the Alberta-Saskatchewan border. Mr. Fallov said the Saskatchewan government will pay half the cost of the program.

Running right through the Biblical Garden of Eden is a pipe line which carries oil from Iraq to the Mediterranean.

NOT EASY TASK

Governor-General Warns Against Optimism Over Early Nazi Defeat

EDMONTON.—Although fate of the enemy now is beyond the region of doubt in anyone's mind, "this is not the time to relax in any degree the efforts we have made to bring us thus far," the Earl of Athlone declared in a luncheon address before members of the Canadian Club. "Let us not delude ourselves with any idea that the task is going to be easy," he warned.

The governor-general said people should not imagine that the short and comparatively easy campaign in Sicily or the bloodless capture of Kiska are patterns for what will follow "when we make the assault on Germany."

"We have only encountered a small fraction of the German forces on land. Their morale is unimpaired and they formed the mainpring of the defence in Sicily and fought with vigor and determination and a skill comparably superior to the Italians, how much more formidable will they be when they have to defend their own homeland?"

WILL BE INVALID

Neutral Nations Warned Against Accepting Italian Investments From Nazis

WASHINGTON.—Britain and the United States warned neutrals against pulling German financial chestnuts out of the fire of invasion in Italy, and apparently set a pattern for handling German interests in territories to be reconquered later.

Declaring that the Germans are trying to dump their Italian investments in neutral territory, the Anglo-American statement warned that the two governments would not recognize such deals.

The democracies "reserve the right to treat as invalid any transfer to neutral ownership of any enemy-owned rights or interests in property in Italy," said the statement from the state department.

Stage Soldier Show



There was nothing small time about the talent that went into "Rookies Play Hokey," soldier show staged by troops in training at the Basic Training Centre at Vernon, B.C. Three of the stars, who wrote, produced and staged the production, are shown above. Left to right they're Lance-Corporal Douglas Montgomery, star of the screen version of "Little Man What Now" and many other Broadway and Hollywood productions, Lance-Corporal Dick Miesner, well-known Vancouver radio personality and pianist, and Corporal Clifford Stuart, English born actor who appeared in "A Yank in the R.A.P." and other pictures. Talent came right from the ranks, with the assistance of a group of comely Vernon dancers and singers and the production played to both civilian and khaki audiences in the area.

Six-Foot Soldiers Make Up This Canadian Army Guard



This guard of a Canadian infantry brigade, lined up for inspection on the theatre where Canadian troops are serving, is no small affair as anyone can see. All its members stand six feet tall or over. On extreme right of the party is the Brigade Sergeant Major, W. R. Armstrong of Toronto.

Commanding Officer



—Canadian Army Photo.

The Eighth Division of the Canadian Army which has been engaged in defending the western coast of Canada has been ordered disbanded. Its General Officer Commanding, Major-General H. N. Gansing, 53, of St. Stephen, N.B., was former officer commanding the Carleton and York Regiment which served in Sicily.

Light Air Force Saved Britain Three Years Ago

LONDON.—The Germans definitely planned the first aerial assault on London three years ago this month to set off the invasion of Britain.

The R.A.F., which had the major task of breaking up the attack, was outnumbered more than four to one by the German air force's 3,450 planes.

Now, at the time of the third anniversary of the epochal Battle of Britain, it is possible for the first time to divulge some behind-the-scenes of the struggle.

The Germans were always known to have planned to invade Britain eventually, but it never previously was disclosed how imminent the invasion was or by what a close margin it was thwarted.

The invasion—for which, 2,500 barges were massed at ports across the English Channel and in the North Sea during the attack on London—was to have been the climax of a five-week program culminating in mid-September.

The planned preliminary steps were to have been the knocking-out of the R.A.F. and then the bombing of London to shatter the will and ability to resist the invasion.

If the invasion had been launched in June, 1940, right after the collapse of France, it might have succeeded.

After Dunkirk, the R.A.F. had only three squadrons that hadn't been in action on the continent. The force that battled back more than 500 German planes on Sept. 15, 1940, and 805 on Sept. 27 amounted to only 29 squadrons—less than 350 planes—some of which fought three times a day.

The R.A.F.'s big assets, besides courage, were a radio location system, and the Germans' sequence of mistakes.

The Germans counted on dive-bombing, but the coastal facilities which saved the Stukas in Spain didn't work in Britain. Against attack, their bombers didn't have enough armor. The failure forced the Germans into high-level, daylight, pattern bombing which proved too vulnerable to disruption.

As early as 390 B.C., the city of Rome was invaded and burned by the Gauls.

Open Longest Stage Mail Trip In The World

DAWSON CREEK, B.C.—Described as the longest stage mail route in the world, the 1,000-mile overland postal service from this northern supply base on the Alaska highway to Whitehorse, Y.T., has been inaugurated here. The service will be on a daily schedule, northbound and southbound.

United States army postal trucks, carrying five tons of letters and parcels for Canadian and American highway workers and residents of towns and construction camps along the route, started on the long trek. Before the 72-hour trip is completed, the trucks will climb two mountain ranges and plough through muskeg to get the mail through.

Thirteen stops each about 50 miles apart will be made on this northern civilian and U.S. army post offices.

To undertaking, a joint Canada-United States plan, will serve the whole Yukon Territory and will give workers and residents in Canada's north a regular American postal delivery in many parts of the North American continent.

Sorting point for the service is at Edmonton and from there Canadian postal officials route the mail by railway to Dawson Creek, a one-day trip. From there, the postal service then takes over, carrying the mail to the northern end of the road.

The new system is a considerable improvement over the previous service. Mail for Canadians in the Yukon was sent from Edmonton to Whitehorse and then by train to Whitehorse. Mail for American soldiers and civilians was routed from Edmonton to Seattle and then by boat to the north. This schedule also was uncertain. The same circumstances prevailed in the southbound delivery but this has been eliminated by the new system.

NEW COUNCILLOR

Princess Elizabeth Will Serve When The King Is Away

LONDON.—The House of Commons agreed that in future when the King is absent from the realm, Princess Elizabeth may serve as one of his councillors at state.

The King made the request for parliament's agreement in a message read to the house.

This carries forward one more step the preparation of the princess for queenship and will give her an opportunity to try her hand at statecraft.

On the King's last foreign trip, to visit the troops in North Africa, she was excluded from the council of state, headed by the Queen, because she was a minor. She will attain full majority on her 18th birthday, next April 21.

The King's action suggested he may continue to rely on her some day to visit his forces abroad.

FIGHTING FAMINE

India Trying To Introduce Food Ration Plan For Cities

NEW DELHI.—With the death toll from starvation sometimes exceeding 50 a day in Calcutta alone, India's food grains committee put forward a new rationing plan designed to bring some degree of relief if it can get 11 provinces and a score or more of big states to agree.

Food rationing in all of India's several score of cities of more than 100,000 population is proposed in the new plan, which also calls for an increase in supplies primarily by the importation of at least 1,500,000 tons of grain during the current year.

STILL HAVE SUBS

Navy Minister Macdonald Warns Against Revival Of Nazi Attacks

SAINT JOHN, N.B.—Warned against a revival of German submarine attacks was given in an interview by Navy Minister Macdonald.

"The enemy still has several hundred U-boats and they will come out again," he asserted. "They got a terrible drubbing in May, June and July when we sank them almost at the rate of one a day, but we haven't sunk them all."

"Although the campaign against the U-boats is most gratifying, don't think that it is over. The enemy is always on the Mediterranean sea, although his morale is badly shaken, he will come out again."

AIRWOMEN TAKING OVER SKILLED TRADES

They Are Replacing Airman At Air Force Stations

Swiftly now, as more and more airwomen are taking skilled trades in their stride, they are replacing airman on R.C.A.F. stations throughout No. 2 Training Command. The airwomen are either retraining to aircrew or leaving for battlefield ground jobs. Ammunition, packing, wireless jobs, meteorology, plotting, sparkplug cleaning, doping of aircraft fuses, driving big and small trucks are among the more interesting trades at which airwomen in Saskatchewan and Manitoba are employed.

First jobs open to W.D.s when the Women's Division was newly organized were cooking, accounting, general duties, stenography, etc. Now they are offered more than 50 varied trades. Airwomen never lose touch with the social and recreational side of life. They have considerable time off duty and since most stations are within range of towns or cities they make good use of it. Right on the station they can keep themselves entertained long. Softball teams for airwomen thrive on most stations and many have branched out to archery, rifle clubs, tennis tournaments and swimming meets.

No. 6 Recruiting Centre, Winnipeg, is a model of what women can do to replace men for more hazardous jobs in the service. Since airwomen began taking over jobs there, seven airman have been transferred to aircrew. Airwomen there now outnumber men two to one.

At No. 3 Bombing and Gunnery School, Macdonald, Man. airwomen have moved in lock, stock and barrel. In the Parachute Section the girls are strongly encouraged to take on the most difficult jobs. At least one of the airwomen replaced there is an air bomber overseas and two others have been posted to an isolated West Coast unit. The girls who have not as yet been sent. Girls in the Parachute Section must drop targets under the most difficult and exacting conditions. There are also two W.D. sergeant instructors who teach trainees aircraft recognition. Sergeants Isabel Macdonald, Carman, Man., and Amy Lind, Melville, Sask.

W.D.s at No. 2 Bombing and Gunnery School, Paulson, Man., take a great interest in spark-plug cleaning. They don't take a back seat to airmen in anything; recently they attended a series of aircraft recognition classes to bring themselves closer to the flying side. Two W.D.s at No. 5 Bombing and Gunnery School, Dufur, Sask., usually end up yellow from head to foot after painting and repainting aircraft with yellow dye.

Meteorological Assistants at No. 10 Service Flying Training School, Dauphin, Man., have the unique job of looking after a mosquito trap which collects swarms of mosquitoes. The Government research work they are LAW L. M. Algren, Regina, Sask.; Corporal B. C. Clark, Calgary, Alta.; AWI M. C. Clark, Norwood, Man., and LAW Irene Mena, Pine Falls, Man.

There are only a few of the interesting jobs done by airwomen on bustling western airfields.

A Bad Storm

London had Bad Storm and Deluge At End Of July

A dust storm, which for a few minutes blacked out parts of London and the Home Counties, hurled cyclists from their saddles and threw children off their feet, was forerunner of a furious thunderstorm on the evening of Saturday, July 31—hottest day of the month.

Yet some parts of London were almost untouched by the dust storm and the deluge which followed, flooding streets to over a foot.

In Welling, for instance, people waded in two feet of water in the High Street and a bus was floundered. Steep, narrow roads became waterfalls. Fences and shrubs were carried away.

The gate swept in a half-circle over London and the Home Counties, and rose so suddenly that it caught people by surprise.

Travelling by bus from Uxbridge to Reading, a reporter saw trees bend almost double by the first gusts and watched the dust storm racing over the city. The cloud, hundreds of yards across, rolled like a brown wave hundreds of feet high.

A soldier who had been in Libya declared: "This dust storm compared with many I have experienced in the desert—fortunately it only lasted a few seconds."

Before the storm broke, July 31 had been the hottest day since the beginning of the war and had set up a high temperature record for the end of July.

Life In New Delhi

Competition City Where They Plan To Shrink The Jap Menace

Almost in the centre of India, hundreds of miles on all sides from the sea, lies New Delhi, built on the ruins of many former Delhis.

As you approach it from the air it is impossible to believe, amid such vast wastes of land, that suddenly rising out of the haze, you will see below you these two Delhi—Old Delhi, the towering city full of legend, and New Delhi—nervous centre of the war.

As you touch down Willington Airport you circle the city and see below wide avenues of houses, set in cool gardens, and crescents of modern shops. If you look out and away across these streets you see monuments of past glories, curiously intermingled with buildings made necessary by modern administration. The ruined towers of former Emperors bear silent witness to the Delhis that have gone before.

In no time you are made aware that, despite geographical remoteness, the seat of the Government of India and the General Headquarters of India's Armed Forces means business. The streets are full of uniformed personnel. Cars are a rare phenomenon, as petrol is strictly rationed, and it is a great sight, as the staffs go to work in the Secretariat each day and return each night, to watch the procession of bicycles, no matter what the temperature, winding its way along the streets. Whether you are a General, at the top, or a baby (clerk) in an unimportant office, the bicycle is practically your sole means of transport in wartime New Delhi.

Today New Delhi stands as one of the most cosmopolitan cities in the world, cosmopolitan not only because Indians from every corner of the continent are scattered there, but also by virtue of those others of the United Nations who are working out the plans for the liberation of East Asia from the menace of the Japanese.

New Delhi in war time is very full, very expensive and can be both very hot and very cold. It is full because the Armed Forces have been tremendously expanded since the outbreak of war. It is expensive because the import of many articles is exceptionally long haul to make for herself is limited, and therefore prices become fancy ones.

No description of war-time New Delhi should leave out the European in Government service or in one of the Forces. He is not only working exceptionally long hours in a climate which is difficult for several months of the year but also, through limitation of shipping space, has had to postpone home leave due in 1939 or soon after and has had, perhaps, a continuous seven or eight years away from family and growing children.

In sum, New Delhi is taking its place as the last great city of the chain of freedom-loving capitals—Wellington, Canberra and Chungking—that is slowly but surely shaking the Japanese pet.

SECRET DISCOVERED

How the secrets of ancient Egypt were preserved has been discovered by Dr. Rukh Attia, entomologist, of Cairo, and his aids in the Egyptian Agricultural Department. The preserving substance consists mainly of a dust of sulphur and Egyptian rock phosphate. A ton will treat 100 tons of grain and prevent ravages of weevils.

INDIAN RELIC

Ald. T. L. Braumton, of Lindsay, Ont., dug up a rare old Indian relic while digging his victory garden. A professor of the Royal Museum, Toronto, told him it was a bird, or amulet, about 100 years old. The stone, which weighs 12 pounds, is of a type believed to have been left by a tribe of Indians known as the Woodland People.

COD-LIVER OIL

Cod-liver oil should be kept in a cool, dark place, if its potency is to be preserved. The Vitamin D in cod-liver oil is not readily destroyed, but in Vitamin A it comes deteriorates when warmed or exposed to light. This is the reason most cod-liver oils come in dark coloured bottles or with opaque wrappings.

For years after the discovery of the reaction of seared surfaces to light, photographs were made on various metals, which accounts for daguerotypes, ambrotypes and tintypes.

The bodies of fish are covered with a thin substance which lubricates and facilitates swimming.

A diver's helmet and suit weigh about 180 pounds.

Railway Troops Receive Intensive Training



A grueling training course has prepared the 1st Canadian Railway Operating Group, now overseas, for its role in future assaults on Europe. At (top) the unit awaits inspection at Stratford, Ontario, Basic Training Centre by Brig. D. J. MacDonald, District Officer Commanding, Military District 1, London, Ontario. In (bottom) view, railway troops hurdle an obstacle on the assault course at the Stratford training centre.

Rapid Promotion

Bomber Pilot Of G. S. S. M. (Bobbie) New Wing Commander

Wing Commander R. S. M. (Bobbie) Turnbull, D.F.M., a bomber pilot who broke the Canadian Air Force record for rising from sergeant to wing commander in 11 months, is the new officer commanding the Canadian Liaison Squadron, a Halifax outfit in the Canadian bomber group.

Turnbull, whose home is at Goven, Sask., is only 24. He is the first graduate of the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan to reach the rank of wing commander after joining the service as an AC2.

Bob got his pilot's wings late in 1940, made 17 operations on Whitley bombers and then switched to Halifax. After winning the D.F.M., he was commissioned as a pilot officer in December, 1941, skipped the rank of flying officer and became a lieutenant in the corresponding 1942 period.

THE SPEEDY SPIDER

For a spider to spin and leave a strand of web floating is the work of a second; it can weave that most intricate of structures, the great orb web, in less than an hour.

For Explosives

Offensive Drives Are Aided When Fate Are Salvaged In Canada

Ship Staffed Cripples in London. Eng. recently praised Canada's aircraft production. He pointed out that he hoped that Catalina Flying Boats and Mosquito bombers from the Dominion would soon be in operation on the major war fronts. In the few weeks that have followed his speech, his hopes have been realized.

Canadiana, young and old, realize that these Canadian-built planes must carry tons of explosives to win over Europe. These explosives can only be manufactured if the campaign for salvage fats and bones is continued, for these materials are a vital component of high explosives.

In the past, Canada received most of her oil from far eastern sources. Coconut oil and copra from the Dutch East Indies and Malaya; tung oil from China; perilla oil from Manchuria and Japan; all these sources of supply have been cut off by Japanese aggression. This loss of the normal sources of supply vitally affects the war effort and economy of the United Nations.

It is the day-day job of everyone to see that that fat is saved. Every last ounce counts. If everyone in the Dominion saves as little as two ounces of fat a week, minimum requirements will be met.

Canadian kitchens must become an arsenal for explosives.

Cordite, an especially strong propellant, is used almost exclusively to fire big guns.

The Human Eye

Ten Million Colors Can Be Seen By The Eye

No greater tribute can be paid to the power of the human eye than to say that it can see 10,000,000 different colors.

Even in the bright days of summer it is hard to believe, but that is the number authenticated by the United States National Bureau of Standards, which encouragingly adds that 319 names of them are ample for everyday use.

An example may serve to show the meaning of these surprising numbers. In the reddest part of the rainbow we see orange, apricot yellow, and red, and could discern others if we try, because nine are said to be easily seen.

The variety arises from the names chemists and paint manufacturers and dress designers have coined for the varying shades, such as Algerian sand for pinkish grey.

FELT INSULTED

H.M.S. Skate, Britain's oldest destroyer, is the only three-funnelled destroyer in the Navy. She was challenged recently by another warship and was asked:

"Who are you?"

This was too much for Skate's dignity. She replied: "Churchill's secret weapon."

In one hour an aeroplane can broadcast as much commercial fertilizer, 27 pounds to the acre, as the ordinary ground-spreader can broadcast in an eight-hour day.

RAILWAY MEN IN UNIFORM

One Of The Most Varied Of Army Specialties

Hardened for their role in coming heavy assaults against Hitler's European fortresses by weeks of grueling training at Stratford, Ont., the Canadian Railway Operating Group is getting in battle trim overseas.

One of the specialties of this specialist unit—one of the most varied in an Army of specialists—has recently been announced. Prime function of the unit when it goes into action will be the speedy transport of Canadian troops to and from battle zones. Every problem confronting modern railroading will be coped with efficiently by the railroaders in khaki.

Purely of a technical character, the group is a broad-based team who have 60 experience in railroading with both major lines—the Canadian National Railway and the Canadian Pacific Railway—as well as some who, in civilian life, worked on the various smaller lines of eastern and western Canada.

The commanding officer, for instance, was assistant superintendent of a division for the Canadian Pacific Railway at Kenora when he volunteered for active service and thus brought a wealth of experience of a practical nature to his unit. Around him are officers commanding various sections such as signals, maintenance, motive power, and so on, each with qualified men.

Composition of a railway operating group is generally secret, and hence it is to say there are among the officers, non-commissioned officers and the operating group are men of various trades, engineers, firemen, operators, shop tradesmen such as welders, moulders, machinists, and so on.

Many of the men in the 1st Canadian Railway Operating Group went to Stratford from other Army formations. They were given the opportunity to put to work the experience of their peace-time jobs. Many different pace-times were evident the first few days of their stay in the city—its divisional center of the Canadian National Railway and most of that system's motive power base in the city—its divisional center of the Canadian National Railway and most of the men are now wearing the insignia of the Royal Canadian Engineers, an allusion to their role in the Great War and one which the commanding officer says will be maintained throughout this conflict.

New Type Bomber

Short Range Plane Will Carry Great Weight Of Explosives

The United States Army Air Force is developing new short-range bombers capable of carrying a great weight of explosives to hasten the defeat of Germany, it was learned here.

Up to now bomber development has been centred on long-range giants. It has been disclosed that super-bombers capable of flying the Atlantic round trip without refuelling are in production, and these will be especially needed in the Pacific.

But the expected conquest of northern Italy—just across the Alps from Germany—has put a premium on planes capable of carrying bigger loads of destruction for comparatively short distances. A large force of these planes is being prepared.

Details of the new bomb-carrier cannot be divulged, but it is sufficient to point out that many types of planes, even fighters, can be converted into short-range bombers by changing part of their load from gasoline to bombs.

DIRT IN RUGS

Dirty embedded in rugs and carpets wears them out quickly. Going over the rug with the vacuum cleaner for a short period of time two or three times a week is better than using it once a week for a longer period. Rugs and carpets should not be beaten. Such treatment breaks the fibres in the back of the rug.

The Mosquito, one of the fastest medium bombers in the world, is simply constructed, powered with two liquid-cooled engines, armed with four 20-mm. cannon and four 30-calibre machine guns.

There are 186 kinds of snakes in North America.

R.C.A.F. Members Well Housed In India



The housing situation is solved in many interesting ways for R.C.A.F. members serving in India. This group of huts around a compound shows how one group lives in comparative comfort; the approved architectural style being cement floors, bamboo walls and thatched roofs. Furniture for the huts is made by the boys themselves in the leisure hours from "operations". Baseball, yachting of a sort and other sports are enjoyed. R.C.A.F. members patrol the area away from their huts to carry on patrol and convey duty and generally guard against interference by the Japanese "bacteria".

R.C.A.F. India.

BOMBS REQUIRE BONDS

Support the Victory Loan
by purchasing Bonds



We can't all be in the front line,
but we can
Serve By Saving and Buying
War Savings Certificates

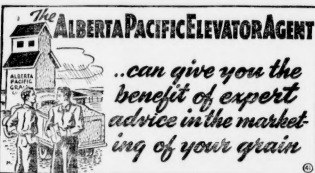


It's grain... Ask us!

PARRISH & HEIMBECKER LTD

Grain Receivers, Shippers and Exporters
An old established firm with a reputation
for doing business right.

Head office — Grain Exchange Bldg., Winnipeg
BRANCHES: CALGARY — TORONTO — MONTREAL



...can give you the
benefit of expert
advice in the market-
ing of your grain

When it comes to saving
coal — Patriotism and
common sense go
hand in hand

FARSIGHTED householders are seeing the urgent need
of preparing their homes now against this winter's
coal shortage. They are acting now!



**HEATING SYSTEMS MUST BE
EFFICIENT: HOMES SHOULD BE
ADEQUATELY INSULATED.**



Here are some jobs you should be
doing NOW!



- 1 Have your entire heating system inspected. Order necessary repairs.
- 2 Have your furnace thoroughly cleaned by a competent man. Insulate furnace and pipes where necessary.
- 3 Be sure that you have sufficient storm windows and that all windows and doors fit tightly. Have cracks in walls repaired. Weatherstrip wherever it is necessary. Consider seriously the insulation of ceiling and walls.

Many homes waste as much as 60% of their fuel through inefficient heating equipment, inadequate insulation and other heat losses. Winter is just around the corner. Prepare NOW!

Save one ton in five

THE DEPARTMENT OF MUNITIONS AND SUPPLY
HQM: C.D. HOWE, Minister

BUY WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES!

Patronize
Federal Elevators
for
Price and Service

FEDERAL GRAIN LIMITED

**A PLACE TO PARK**

Re the Saturday night car parking problem, the following verse is taken from an Iowa paper. It was written by a farmer's wife:
I'm just one of those country hicks
Who come from away out in the sticks
To voice my woe and make a plea
For all the other hicks like me.
We work like heck six days a week,
And when we're done we like to streak
To our home town to buy our eats
And meet our neighbors on the street;
We can't take off no working day,
And if we do, there's hell to pay;
You folks in town don't do that way,
You do your shopping every day.
And that's why I don't think it's right,
To hog the streets on farmers' nights.
Since wheat has gone so gosh-darned low,
Crank up the silver, give her juice,
Then start for town—but what's the use?

The streets are lined far and down
With cars of folks who live in town;
Who even to think it's quite a treat
To see the "rubes" stagger up the street.
With butter jars and eggs and cream;
But say it takes a lot of steam
To lug that stuff six blocks or more;
You walk until your feet get sore;
Your shoulders ache, you're seeing red,
You wish that you were in bed;
And then you spy that yellow paint
That's put just where the autos ain't;
There's two cars where there should be three,
They've straddled that there mark
you see.

It's our town too, so please be fair,
We want to spend our nickels there.
You've watched us long enough to see—
We need a parking place, by gee!

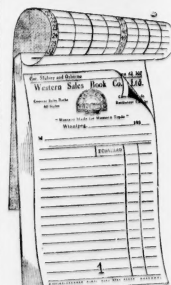
A HINT TO MINISTERS

A clergyman in a neighboring town had been annoyed by the way members of the congregation had of looking around to take stock of late comers. After enduring it for some time he said on entering the reading desk one Sunday: "Brethren, I regret to see that your attention is called away from your religious duties by the natural desire to see who comes in behind you. I purpose henceforth to save you the trouble by naming each person who may enter and hope that the services will then be allowed to proceed without interruption." He then began, "Dearest beloved," but paused half way through to enter-pate "Mr. Stubbins with his wife and daughter." Mr. Stubbins looked rather surprised, but the minister, with perfect gravity, resumed his exhortation. Presently he again paused: "Mr. Curtis and William Diggle." The abashed congregation kept their eyes studiously bent on their books. The service continued in the most orderly manner, the parson interrupting himself every now and then to name some newcomer. At last he said still with the most perfect gravity: "Mrs. Symons in a new bonnet." In a moment he felt his mistake but it was too late. Every feminine head in the congregation had turned around.

Old Mother Hubbard went to the cupboard
For the rouge she had bought at a sale,
But when she got there the cupboard
was bare
And the poor old woman went pale.

ORDER YOUR

**Counter
Check
Books**



FROM
THE CARBON CHRONICLE

QUANTITY OF MONEY

and volume of credit are matters of high national monetary policy.



Canada's Chartered Banks exist to perform two main services:

1. They receive the savings and other funds of the public, who thus build up bank balances in the form of savings and current accounts.
2. They advance money to communities, enterprises and persons to serve their legitimate needs.

Along with these main functions the banks, through more than 3,000 branches and sub-agencies, render a large number of other important services related to local and national needs—services which have greatly increased as a result of the war.

But the quantity of money in

existence in the country at any given time, and the volume of credit, are matters of high national monetary policy. The nation's own central bank, the Bank of Canada, determines them. The Bank of Canada makes extensive use of the Chartered Banks' facilities in giving effect to these policies.

The Chartered Banks' responsibility, clearly established and regulated by the Bank Act, is in the realm of commercial banking—that is, to receive deposits and to serve the needs of trade and industry.

THE CHARTERED BANKS OF CANADA

CANADA NEEDS 40 MILLION POUNDS OF FATS FOR EXPLOSIVES
There is a day-to-day War Job for You!

There is a serious shortage of Fats and Bones in Canada and the only way in which this shortage can be overcome is by the day-to-day saving of every scrap of dripping, every piece of scrap fat and every bone, cooked, smoked or dry.

You make explosives and chemicals which help our troops—explosives to smash the Axis powers—Aldrich, Berlin, Tokio, with their U-boats, destroy their tanks. Bones produce fat. Also give for war industry.

HERE IS WHAT YOU DO

Save every kind of waste dripping. All ways be mixed together. Strain through an ordinary colander and give out a clean white material. Do not use a glass or paper container. Save a collection of a cool place until you have collected or accumulated. Keep a place where you can keep it from your waste (cool or roomed). Keep separate from your drippings. Keep every fat and bone in a cool place.

HERE IS HOW TO DISPOSE OF FATS AND BONES

The Most Dealers of Canada as a patriotic effort are co-operating with the Government in this all-important war work by contributing their collection facilities. Now you can dispose of your Fats and Bones in any one of the following ways:

- 1 **YOUR MEAT DEALERS** will pay you the established price per pound for your fat dripping and your scrap fat. You can keep this money for yourself.
- 2 **YOU CAN TURN THE PROCEEDS** over to your local War Office or War Office office in a registered local War Office.
- 3 **YOU CAN DONATE** your Fats and Bones to your local Victory Salvage Committee in any place where they collect them, or—
- 4 **YOU CAN CONTINUE** to place out your Fats and Bones for collection by your Street Cleaning Department where such a system is in existence.

Every receipt of dripping, every piece of fat and every bone, cooked, smoked, or dry, must be saved. We're depending on you. Your contribution may seem small and unimportant, but every one pound of fat dripping per person per week will give us 90,000,000 pounds of fat each year for explosives.

FOR
QUALITY PRINTING



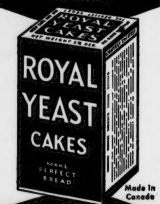
AT A REASONABLE PRICE
CONSULT

The Carbon Chronicle

NOTHING LIKE
GOOD
BREAD
NOTHING
LIKE GOOD
YEAST!



50 years a favorite
for light-textured,
delicious, tasty
bread



7 OUT OF 8
CANADIAN WOMEN
WHO USE ROYAL!
USE ROYAL!

Now In Training

British Teachers Going To Polish Schools After Country Is Freed
Arrangements are now being made for sending British school teachers to Polish schools and academies as soon as the country is freed. Already 50 teachers are in training, learning the language, studying the history of the country and its institutions. The British and Polish Governments are supporting the scheme. The number of trainees is to be increased if the demand justifies an extension of the plan, which will be adopted for other Axis-occupied countries.

Initialed Slip



A slip that you can trust under your smartest dress is Pattern 4498. Well thought-out to the last seam, it caresses your figure just where it should, and stays in place. You couldn't ask for a better fit. A transfer pattern from our pattern may select your initials is included... also a step-by-step sewing chart. Pattern 4498 is available in women's sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48. Size 36, 2 1/2 yards 39-inch. Send twenty cents (20c) in name stamps cannot be accepted) to the pattern. Write plainly: Size, Name, Address and Style Number and send orders to the American Pattern Dept., Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 1175 McDermott Ave., E., Winnipeg, Man. "Because of the slowness of the mail delivery of our patterns may take a few days longer than usual."

The city of Baltimore is named after Lord Baltimore, who originally received the grant of land on which it stands.

Beau Jonathan

by J. B. Ryan

CHAPTER IV.

JONATHAN HALE turned away, standing in the doorway of the barn behind his grandfather's cottage. Like a slender dove poise, he slipped himself to the porch above the little farm, striving to labor to purge himself of the internal havoc created by the lips of Anna Jamieson.

That had been the first time in his life that Jonathan had ever kissed a girl, and he was troubled by the experience for hours. At length he quitted the barnyard for the house where he found Faith, her hands in a bowl of flour and her arms white to the elbows.

"Faith," he said, and it was the first time he had spoken all day, "I want you to kiss me."

"The gladness of her face became disturbed," Beau Jonathan—she stammered—"we are not married yet."

He caught her by the shoulders—"Kiss me, Faith," he said. "There—there is something I must know."

She lifted her face obediently and touched her mouth against his. As he had done with Mistress Anne, Jonathan closed his arms about her. Faith's lips made a delicious sound. "There," she laughed, "is that what you want?"

Jonathan's arms fell away. The kiss of Faith had left him entirely unaltered. He was not at all aroused within him none of the fire, none of the fierce joy aroused by Anne Jamieson.

"JONATHAN!" Grandfather Hale's voice boomed from the doorway. "What does this mean? Has that husky fellow bewitched I can you not tell me this morning? Now I find you embracing Faith. Say you not tell me this is your wife?"

"Faith and I are not going to be married," Jonathan then added humbly. "I am sorry, Father."

She stared at him humbly, her eyes blinking once in perplexity. Thomas Hale stooped shoulders and strode toward his grandson. "What did you say, Jonathan? Is this your wife?"

"London—the home of Bellini!" Thomas Hale gasped, then composed himself. "Jonathan, I love her, Grandfather, and must go to her—where she is."

The grim, grey face contorted as with an inward spasm, yet Thomas Hale's voice grew gentler. He spoke, placing a hand on Jonathan's arm. "My boy, I am going to London."

"I cannot hope to make you understand, Grandfather, but please or I will go with you."

"London—the home of Bellini!" Thomas Hale gasped, then composed himself. "Jonathan, I love her, Grandfather, and must go to her—where she is."

The grim, grey face contorted as with an inward spasm, yet Thomas Hale's voice grew gentler. He spoke, placing a hand on Jonathan's arm. "My boy, I am going to London."

"I cannot hope to make you understand, Grandfather, but please or I will go with you."

thinning, with a wrinkled face black with ingrained dirt. Jonathan drew away, shuddering at the unwashed palm beneath the touch of his grandfather's hand.

"Thushie, air," the beggar turned, with his few coins.

The grin of the Golden Hind dwarfed into insignificance the modest establishment of Master Knowles, the common room itself being vaster than the Winnet waret. The place was filled with stale smoke and the sour smell of ale and wine. Many of the tables were occupied, by both men and women, some eating and others busy with cards, dice and money.

The price of a beer startled Jonathan. A night's lodging and one full meal would consume his entire store of shillings. Nevertheless, he paid without a murmur, then ventured to question the landlord concerning the location of the various theatres.

The price of a beer startled Jonathan. A night's lodging and one full meal would consume his entire store of shillings. Nevertheless, he paid without a murmur, then ventured to question the landlord concerning the location of the various theatres.

At the end of the second day he had contacted all the theatres of importance and had been turned away with shakes of the head. Fired and footsore, he was on his way back to his dwelling-place when, up among the pedestrians, he sighted a familiar figure.

The street was dim with twilight and the shadows of the buildings, but there was no mistaking the dark-haired, velvet-doubtless Monsieur Denys.

"Denys!" Jonathan shouted, darting forward. But a crowd of men, then great for the little Frenchman to follow. A burly sailor refused to step aside the running man and Jonathan had to slacken his pace to avoid a collision. By the time Jonathan had stepped around the sailor Denys was nowhere in sight.

GLOWINGLY the young Puritan walked toward the spot where he had last seen the Frenchman. The street seemed vaguely familiar and he found himself standing before a building he recognized once.

"This was the Castle, the very first playhouse he had visited. And loathing against the closed door of the playhouse entrance was the same light-tipped man who had turned Jonathan away the day before.

"Pardon me," Jonathan stepped forward. "Did Monsieur Denys enter this building?"

The doorman surveyed his questioner from head to foot. Only he grunted, and spat. "So it's you again, he? No, I told you yesterday there's no one in here."

"Can't help it," the other scowled. "This playhouse is empty. If you argue again I'll be just like calling me a thief. Monsieur advanced another step, and he in. I must need for myself."

The fellow straightened, blocking the doorway more effectively in

you touch that latch," he warned. "I'll call the watch. I have my orders about cover this door."

Jonathan found his purse and extended the offering eagerly, and at last reached out and took it.

"If you won't cause any trouble, you'll go at once if they tell you to get out."

Jonathan nodded, and the door was unlocked. The doorman led him away, up a rickety unlighted stairway, down a hall until he reached one of a series of doors.

(To Be Continued)

Jonathan made a proposal.

SMILE AWHILE

Clara (visiting railroad roundhouse). What is that enormous thing?

Foreman—That is a locomotive tender.

Clara—And why do you loo locomotive?

Foreman—To make the engine tender.

Friend—always feel a lot better after a good cry.

Friend—So do I. It sort of gets things out of your system.

First Doctor—That lawyer of mine has a nerve.

Second Doctor—Why so?

First Doctor—Lately he's been provided by this item in his bill: "For waking up in the night and thinking over your case—\$5.00."

"Why don't you get out and hustle? Hard work never killed anybody," said the philosophic gentleman to whom Rasmus applied for a loan.

"You is mistaken, dar, boss," replied Rasmus. "I've lost four wives dat way."

Diner: "What kind of pie have you today?"

Waitress: "We have three kinds: pie-top, lattice-top, and kivered pie—but it's all apple."

Curious One: "Why do sailors wear such loose-fitting uniforms?"

Sailor: "Oh, that's to allow for shrinkage when we fall overboard."

Ethel: "But papa, he says he cannot live on top of flattened milk."

Father: "Tell him to think up a new one. I told that to your mother."

"These rock formations," explained the guide, "were piled up here by the glaciers—"

"asked an old lady."

"They've gone back, madam, to get more rocks," said the guide.

"I hear your new lodger is a vagabond fellow. Does even exist in the heat of the moment."

"Yes, it's his job. He's a black-smith."

PROVE IT YOURSELF

Take your house number and double it. Add 5. Multiply by half a hundred. Then add your age (no children) to the number 54 in a year. Subtract 615. The last two figures of the total will be your age; the others your house number. So says the Magazine Digest.

Salads, Fowl Or Fish

School Lunches

Inadequate Preparation Makes For Dullness

An American doctor recently made the following statement: "There can be no doubt that much dullness on the part of school children is attributable among the lower income groups, can be traced in part to a lack of the proper kind of food."

In the light of surveys made in this country in 1930-40, there seems no doubt that this statement applies equally to Canada.

With school days here again the problem of the child who has to carry his lunch to school looms large.

D. L. B. Pet of Nutrition Services says—"There are few community enterprises that pay better dividends in child health than school lunch programme."

Where it is not possible to serve a complete lunch at school, Dr. Pett suggests that community groups, in co-operation with the local school board, should give consideration to providing for a hot supplement to the lunch brought by the children from home. As examples of dishes which can be prepared with a minimum of equipment and labour, Dr. Pett suggests—hot cocoa, soup, baked potatoes, scrambled eggs, macaroni and cheese, or baked beans.

In many schools necessary equipment has been provided by the school board. The food may be supplied by each family in turn and the teacher supervises its preparation by the older children.

Nutrition Services, Department of Pensions and National Health, Ottawa, in answering enquiries in connection with the starting of school lunch projects.

SELECTED RECIPES

NOVELTY MEAT ROLL
1 egg
2 cup bread crumbs
2 tablespoons milk
1½ teaspoons salt
2 teaspoons pepper
1½ teaspoon sage or chili powder
1 tablespoon onion or cabbage
Corn Starch

1. Fry 1/2 medium onion, chopped.
2. Pound ground raw beef.
3. Pound 1/2 fresh pork.
4. Beat egg in a large bowl and add bread crumbs, milk, seasonings, corn starch, onion and ground meat.
5. Mix thoroughly and pat mixture flat, on waxed paper, in an even, oblong shape. Also place a sheet of waxed paper on top of flattened meat, and roll out or pat to 1/2" thickness. Remove top sheet of paper and spread meat mixture with filling (recipe below). Roll lightly in jelly-roll fashion, place in a well-greased pan and bake uncovered in a moderate oven (350 degrees F.) for about one hour. Serve hot or cold, sliced, with scallops or salad.

Rolling For Meat Roll
1½ cups dry 1/2 medium onion, chopped
1 cup chili sauce
1½ cup tomato sauce
1½ cup onion sauce
1½ cup tomato sauce
Mix all ingredients together and spread evenly on meat roll mixture before rolling up (see directions above). Serve.

PROVE IT YOURSELF
Take your house number and double it. Add 5. Multiply by half a hundred. Then add your age (no children) to the number 54 in a year. Subtract 615. The last two figures of the total will be your age; the others your house number. So says the Magazine Digest.

Salads, Fowl Or Fish

Look Out for Trouble from Sluggish KIDNEYS

Try the Original "Dutch Drops"

It is poisonous waste that your kidneys should be filtering out of your blood that cause backache, dizziness, ringing ears, headache, and other ailments. The remedy is the original "Dutch Drops" which are made from the most potent of chemicals for many years—GOLD MEDAL. This effective diuretic and kidney stimulant is the original and genuine Dutch Drops in carefully measured amounts in capsules. It is the most powerful diuretic known, and is recommended for relieving congested kidneys and irritated bladder. It is a powerful diuretic, helping the delicate filters of your kidneys to purify the blood. Be sure you get the original and genuine—look for the name on the wrapper. GOLD MEDAL. Haslam Oil Capsules, at your druggist.

H.M.S. Victory

Nelson's Flagship Goes Through A German Blitz

A gaping hole, such as she never knew while flagship of Lord Nelson's fleet, the great H.M.S. Victory bears as proof that she shared in the war against Hitler as imperious as she did in the war against Napoleon.

The Victory, a museum piece in Portsmouth docks, was bombed one night when German bombers attacked Portsmouth. A near miss blew away a large part of her under bow and blasted great chunks of debris onto her decks.

But the trim ship scarcely did more than shudder under the impact. She still stands upright, only the trestles built to keep her out of water. The hole remains, and probably will continue after the war as an addition to her tourist lure.

A woman who conducted a party at which the ship approached the water below deck where Nelson died and pointed to three wreaths placed there by officers of Allied navies—the British, French, and the Netherlands and the Poles. He ended the tour in Nelson's quarters where autographs of famous British and foreign leaders were visible.

—Cunningham and Stark—adorn the polished tables.

Victory Garden Fall Clean-Up

—Drawing and text by Dominion Department of Agriculture.
Fall housecleaning and the Fall garden clean-up are almost inseparable. Many insects, commonly found in vegetable gardens, pass the winter in different places. Some are in the soil, on or beneath pieces of plant refuse left lying about by the untidy or negligent gardener. Some are in the garden, but not in the soil. Many insects might be mentioned the tarnished plant bug, imported cabbage worms, flea beetles, striped cucumber beetles, cutworms and leafhoppers. To reduce infestation next year, all plant refuse should be gathered up and destroyed. As the late crop of the year have been harvested.

To destroy insects which lay their eggs in the autumn on grass and weeds, cultivation of the garden should be continued until freeze-up. Too many gardeners allow the weeds to grow unchecked during the late summer and autumn. This not only reduces the garden with undesirable, but affords suitable host plants upon which many insects will lay their eggs for spring hatching.

Clean up and destroy any insect cocoons or eggs masses adhering to trees, shrubs, fences, buildings and garden furniture. The effect of all such practices will be reflected next season in the reduced insect population inhabiting the garden.

Would Have To Change Japan As Cruel Aggressor Has Not Loyalty Of Oppressed Races

Japan is not going to win the war, make the most of the "Yellow Peril" by recruiting Asia's millions into a united army to vanquish the white race. The time is not to be lightly dismissed and has often been appreciated by military strategists. Japan, however, is expected to win the war as a friend, but as a cruel aggressor, and she would radically change her foreign policy to win the loyalty of those races she has oppressed.

Rayons should be dried and blacked to shape by pressing on the wrong side with a steam iron, or covered with an evenly suspended pressing cloth.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PERSONALOGRAPHS

— CENTRAL EGG —
GRADING STATION
Pays Calgary Prices For Eggs

This Week's Egg Prices are:

A LARGE, per doz.	41c
A MEDIUM, per doz.	39c
A PULLET, per doz.	34c
GRADE B, per doz.	28c
GRADE C, per doz.	23c
CRACKS, per doz.	20c

Try Calren Tonic Tablets. Contains tonics, stimulants, iron, vitamin B₁₂, calcium, phosphorus; aids to normal pep, vim, vigor, vitality after 30, 40, or 50. Introductory size only 50c. If not delighted with results of first package, make refund no price. At all drugstores, health and home centers. Tablets (tablets)

CHAS. PATTISON

CARBON:
Preaching Service..... **11:00 a.m.**
Sunday School..... **12:10 p.m.**

GARRETT SCHOOL:
Preaching Service..... **3:00 p.m.**

IRRICANA:
Preaching Service..... **7:30 p.m.**

ALL ARE WELCOME

Sunday School 10:00 a.m.
Morning Service 11:00 a.m.
Evening Service 7:30 p.m.

OUR INVITATION: Psalm 95:6
O come, let us worship and bow down:
let us kneel before the Lord our Maker.

REV. E. RIEMER, pastor



Sunday, October 10—Trinity 16
2:15 p.m. Sunday School
3:30 p.m. Harvest Thanksgiving

**BANKS
SELL
THEM**

25¢

FROM
BANKS • POST OFFICES
DEPARTMENT STORES • DRUGGISTS
GROCERS • TOBACCONISTS
BOOK STORES and other RETAIL STORES

Please call on agent for cheque covering 1942-43 deliveries.

Buy More War Savings Certificates



from you as a new and
agent.

MR. and MRS. ALEX SHAW
MR. and MRS. B. FOX



Canadian author and playwright, now resident in New York, wrote the script for the recently concluded CBC Sunday evening series entitled "Somewhere Before the Dawn". The series was based upon factual information obtained from the United States Information Office, New York. It told stories of men in occupied countries who refused to yield to the enemy.

We wish to thank the many friends for their kindness and floral tributes at the time of the memorial service on September 26th.

MR. and MRS. ALEX SHAW
MR. and MRS. B. FOX

Nearly half of all the scrap metal salvaged from households in Great Britain is in the form of tin-cans, and the humble tin-can is one of the

A DAY WILL COME..

... "— a day will come, when I'll walk up the hill back of our place, and see the colour of the wheat showing on the South quarter. I'll find the buckskin pony, and rub his ears, and ride him down to the lake. I'll want to check up on those Angus calves you've been telling me about."

"The farms round here are tiny, compared to ours, but I saw one that looked like the old Macgregor place on Highway No. 3. I'll want to drive over to the Macgregor's like we used to do for the Saturday dance in the barn."

"Hope Dad will have the tractor by then. We'll need it if we're going to put the pasture into flax. Think we'll have to paint the house, and put in electricity for Mom. Its fun thinking about it anyway - although it all seems so far away just now."

"Time to grab forty winks, and I still have to write Margaret. We didn't get much sleep in the last (censored) days coming here and we've had a hot time since we arrived, but it's a thrill to be in it with Montgomery's men.

Be seeing you — "

Be seeing you —

Yes, a day will come...when he'll be back, ready to take his place in a Canada he helped make safe for all of us. To speed that day is in our power. We at home...in factories, in offices, on farms...work long hours to hurry it along. We go without, and lend our savings to provide what he needs to win quickly. This is the least that anyone can do. And when that day comes—you'll want to welcome him—and to help him make his hopes come true.

To speed Victory, plan to buy as many Victory Bonds as you can.

**Get Ready
to BUY MORE**

VICTORY BONDS

National War Finance Committee